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The People's Press.

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Many California women cultivate fruit farms. They can do much of the work, such as picking, packing, making raisins and canning fuit. Crystalized figs and apricots are the products of woman's labor, as well as jellies, jams and marmalades, which are sent all over the world.

Deadwood claims to be the greatest Chinese town in the country. The Mongols have drowned out opposition in the washee business, they compete successfully in the silk, tea and other lines, run restaurants, raise pigs and chickens and patronize opium dens and joss houses.

The pronunciation of geographical names changes according to fashion, it often seems. Sometimes the spelling is varied. The last important change is a new spelling in Japan which places *yo* in place of *io*. Tokio has now become Tokyo; Kioto, Kyoto; Hiogo, Hyogo, etc. Familiar names look new.

The German government is not apt to "go off at half cock" in its military expenditures, and hence the announcement that it has paid an inventor $260,000 for a steering apparatus for balloons is a reasonable guarantee that a practical device has been thought out finally by which the chief obstacle to aerial navigation has been overcome.

Nebraska reports a remarkable case of long delay in bringing a murderer to the gallows. The crime was committed fifteen years ago, but the body was not found for over a year, and it was ten years before the murderer was arrested. Four years of the law's delay followed, the accused being three times sentenced to be hanged. Now the Governor has signed the death warrant, and the doomed man has apparently no further chance of escape.

The United States Ordnance Department has been making some computations of the weight of the equipment that a soldier is required to carry which show that when the soldier is equipped with rod, bayonet, rifle and cartridge belt, three day's cooked rations, 100 rounds of ball cartridges and "kit" of clothing he carries a total weight of 53 pounds 2.58 ounces. With Springfield rifle, bayonet, scabbard, cartridge boxes and leather belt, clothing and ammunition, etc., the load is 54 pounds 1.84 ounces, and with Springfield rifle, bayonet, scabbard, cartridge belt, clothing, ammunition, etc., the weight is 53 pounds, 15.96 ounces.

It is very difficult to say whether tenants can pay or not, was part of Captain Plunkett's testimony before Lord Cowper's Commission. I knew a case in Kerry where a man owed three years' rent of £15. The landlord determined to take proceedings against him, but offered at the same time to take one year's rent and forgive the other two years. The man protested that he had not the money, and in this he was supported by the parish priest—a most excellent man, a great supporter of law and order, but he really believed the man was stating the truth. A few nights afterward his house was visited by moonlighters and a deposit receipt for £75 was stolen from him, and £8 or £10 in cash.

The unfailing and never misleading barometer of commercial prosperity is the iron trade, and particularly that all-important feature of it, steel rails. A survey of the whole area of production reveals a condition of activity which is actually unprecedented. A careful inquiry shows that for the current year 21,347 miles of new railroad track are projected, of which the laying of over 15,000 miles is assured. Of old track, no less than 18,000 miles will be relaid. This gigantic construction will require 3,250,000 tons of steel rails, and it is easy to infer from these facts what, for the ensuing twelve months, will be the general condition, North and South, of the iron trade.

Could we but utilize all the water power lifted from the ocean by the sunbeams and wafted by the zephers over the land, what vast factories might we run! What magnified Niagaras might we create! In a recent paper to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Mr. John Murray sought to give the world's rainfall in figures. The areas of country having an inland drainage—equal to 11,486,359 square miles—receive 2,243 cubic miles of rain yearly. The total areas draining directly to the ocean equal 44,211,000 square miles, of which 38,829,750 square miles have more than ten inches of annual rainfall, and discharge into the sea 6,569 cubic miles of water every year. By this means rather more than 5,000,000,000 tons of solids are carried to the ocean annually.

The newest feature of social life in the extreme West is "tamale" parties. The "tamale" is a Mexican invention. The eatable portion is composed of coarsely-hashed chicken and a sort of dressing made of corn-meal, raisins, pepper and olives. A small quantity of this mixture—enough to make a roll about the size of an ordinary ear of Indian corn—is then covered with corn-meal batter and rolled up in clean corn shucks. The shucks are firmly tied at each end, and the tamale then looks like a big ear of corn in the husk. A quantity of tamales so constructed are then put into a kettle and boiled. When done it will be found that on opening out the corn-husks the tamale is enveloped in a corn meal crust and looks like a small pudding boiled in a bag. Most Americans like the dish from the start. When properly made it is very appetizing.

IF I HAD KNOWN.

She lay with lillies on her pulseless breast,
Dim, woodland lilies wet with silver dew,
"Dear heart," he said, "in life she loved them best!
For her sweet sake the fragrant buds were blown,
For her in April-haunted nooks they grew—
. . . Oh, love, if I had known!

"If I had known, when yesterday we walked,
Her hand in mine, along the hedges fair,
That even then the while we careless talked,
The shadow of a coming loss was there,
And death's cold hand was leading us apart—
If I had known the bud she would not wear
Nor touch, lest she should mar that perfect grace,
To-day would press its dewy, golden heart
Against her poor, dead face!

"Last year, when April woods were all aglow,"
She said, "if it be death to fall asleep,"
And, bending, kissed the lilies sweet and wet,
"A dreamless sleep from which none wake to weep—
When I lie down to that long slumber, dear,
And life for you has dark and empty grown,
Come to me then, and though I shall not hear,
Lay your sad lips to mine, and whisper low:
(If I had known! Oh, love, if I had known!)
That you would not forget."

—*Adelaide D. Rollston, in The Current.*

The Convict's Daughter.

In the year 186— John Harlow started for San Francisco, Cal., on a tour of recreation from a long course of legal study. Nothing of special note occurred to relieve the tediousness of his journey; he arrived at his destination much shattered and fatigued. Immediate rest was needed, so he sought a boarding-house in a dull, quiet part of the city, and for some days enjoyed the seclusion and rest he stood so much in need of. His meals were brought to his room, and therefore he had no opportunity to make the acquaintance of his fellow-boarders. The house was run by a matronly-looking woman named Wentworth, whose only weakness seemed to be her voluble tongue. However, she atoned somewhat for this in the excellent quality of her menu, and, as this is the paramount object sought for in a boarding-house, whatever foibles she possessed in the eyes of her tenants were graciously overlooked.

Her daughter, a comely young girl of seventeen years, assisted her in the household duties and at evening usually entertained the house with pleasing music on the piano. One evening as Harlow was enjoying a fragrant Havana in his room, and musing retrospectively over old scenes and faces, the soft plaintive strains of a delicate but musical voice seemed to emanate from the parlor below. There was something in the tone of the voice that told him he had never heard it there before. The air spoke volumes of sadness and breathed such pathos and distress that he turned involuntarily in his chair, and noticing in the mirror at the other side of the room what a change it had wrought in his features, he jumped up suddenly and was about to shut out the voice from his hearing, when it suddenly stopped. The music had piqued his curiosity. He would know the owner of that pathetic voice.

The chatting of two women below told him that some lady friend of Bertha—Mrs. Wentworth's daughter—was probably paying her a friendly visit. He dressed himself hastily and repaired to the parlor, where, under the pretext of wishing to be called early in the morning, he had opportunity of speaking to Bertha. She seemed pleased to be of service to him and invited him in. The Rubicon passed, he was soon engaged in delectable conversation with Cora Lane, to whom he had been introduced by Bertha.

Of all fair faces he had ever seen here was the fairest. There was an air of melancholy suffusing the entire features that seemed in keeping with the sad, blue eyes, the expression of which completely charmed him. Something indefinable in her sweet, gentle manner, felt its way deeply into his breast and caused it to beat with rapture. He could have sat for hours and contemplated her lovely face, so great was his infatuation.

That night as he lay on his couch, with the picture of one fair face engrossing his every thought, he felt, he knew, that Cora Lane was the only woman he would ever love. It was late the next morning when he arose, despite the fact that Bertha had done his bidding.

His first impulse was to rush to her and learn all she knew of Cora, but better judgment prevailed. He concluded to ascertain through quiet inquiries all he could about his new-found love. Bertha, however, anticipated him. She saw, with a woman's quickness, the profound look of admiration on his visage as he sat gazing at her friend the night previous, and intuitively surmising that he wished to know something of her friend, told him of her own accord all that she knew.

"Cora was employed as saleslady in a millinery establishment. She was twenty years old, was supposed to be an orphan, and came originally from the East."

This was all Bertha knew of her, although she dwelt eloquently on her amiable manners and goodness of heart.

Every night for two weeks Harlow saw his love safely home, but not as an escort. He could not nerve himself to meet those great blue eyes, for he felt that the venture would lead him to a passionate avowal of the love that was surging against his heart like a vast billow. No, he must strive to beat down the vehement attachment that was almost consuming him and let time shape his fortunes.

Harlow had passed two evenings at the house of Cora, and each time he set eyes on her some new-born charm revealed itself to his enamored vision. A certain air of constant reserve in her demeanor awed down all efforts on his part to divulge the dictates of his heart. If the mellow gaze that wreathed her face at times conveyed to his mind the looks of reciprocal affection, its relaxation into a moody, apathetic stare dispelled the felicitous thought. Still, his manner and conversation appeared to please and entertain her, and at times she grew eloquent in her responses.

One gentle moonlight evening, when the stars studded the vaulted heaven with unwonted brilliancy and bracing breezes stole softly through the trees and flowers, bringing with them the invigorating influences of a balmy evening in May, Harlow unbosomed his heart to her. He told her in impassioned tones of his adoration; how life without her would be a dismal blank; how he had watched her night after night, and felt happy to know that he was close to the woman whom he loved; how eagerly he had looked forward to the time when he could tell her all. She listened demurely, with downcast eyes, but uttered not a word. That she did not remonstrate with him reconciled him to the belief that the affection was mutual. At last she spoke and her melodious voice thrilled him with delight.

She told him she dearly loved him, loved him for his kindness to her; that ever since she first saw him his image was indissolubly mingled with her day-dreams; every moment in his presence seemed an hour of happiness to her.

These endearing words threw off the restraint he had sustained, and in the ardency of his fondness he drew her to his side, and repeatedly kissed the pale, upturned lips.

"Cora, you will be my wife," he said, looking down upon her with unspeakable joy, as if the answer he sought was already his.

She drew herself gently from his embrace and the gaze in her lovely eyes appeared to pass over him to space beyond. She spoke as if in a dream.

"That can never be," she uttered, at the same time throwing her arms about him and sobbing bitterly, as if in deep anguish.

To be refused by a woman who had just avowed herself in love seemed a strange anomaly to him. A hundred conjectures filled his brain at that moment. Was her heart preoccuppied? Was there a man on earth who adored Cora Lane more than he did? Why could she not be his wife?

"Don't ask me why, John. It is better for us if we see each other no more. Forgive me if I make you unhappy, but it can never be; to be your wife would only bring sorrow and distress to our home."

Her enigmatical words puzzled him. "Cora, dearest, I will forgive everything. We will start life anew; blot the past from your sight; only say you will be mine."

She strove to answer, but the profound anguish in her bosom mocked all efforts to scorn. The look of melancholy sadness that overspread her entire features told Harlow that his love was hopeless.

When he left that night with the arrow of deep disappointment sunk deep into his breast she exacted a vow from him never again to broach the subject of matrimony; but he left her with the sorry assurance that she loved him better than any one on earth.

For a week Harlow never left his room. His sprightly, gay spirits vanished, and long fits of dejection supervened.

If Bertha suspected the cause of the change in his appearance she never betrayed it. He pleaded an attack of malaria, to which he said he was a victim; this was all he offered in explanation of his moodiness.

At the end of his hermitage a longing desire to see his love again reasserted itself. He tore himself from his seclusion and went to her house.

When he entered, to his bewildered consternation he learned she had left the city.

A note was handed him by the lady of the house, which she gave him at Cora's request. He tremblingly tore open the envelope. The note read as follows:

"In three years. CORA."

Every one of those words seemed as if written in fire. He was mystified beyond reason. The thought, "Was she trifling with his affections?" took the place of all other considerations. But where was the motive? The more he cogitated over the short note the more he clothed it with an occult meaning.

He left the house, repaired to his room, and in the wreck of his life's happiness wept poignant tears of woe.

The Occident had no more charms for him; he determined to return East in the course of a fortnight.

He left San Francisco an altered man and returned to his home, but the thought of Cora, ever present in his mind, drew a veil of sadness over his whole life. Some months afterward he finished his law studies and entered upon his chosen profession.

At the end of three years his life was just as void of happiness as the day when Cora told him it could never be.

He resolved at last to once again visit the West and learn, if possible, her whereabouts.

When he arrived at San Francisco he called at the house where he had last seen her; she had never been heard from, and as far as the good lady could enlighten him she might be dead. Mrs. Wentworth and her daughter told the same despairing story—she had almost dropped from their memory.

The one great object of life now was to find her and learn from her own lips the meaning of those odd words: "In three years."

If he failed—alas! he dared not contemplate the consequences. Find her he would, if it took years of constant search. Such is the love of some men, who in their constancy sacrifice years of happiness for the sake of one mortal. Not a stone was left unturned in his untiring search for her, but to no avail. No one could be found to give him one ray of hope as regards her whereabouts. But he found her at last—found her a new woman, even lovelier than he had ever seen her.

What strange, impelling influence led him to visit San Quentin he will never know. Was it a mere whim, a fancy, or was it the hand of fate striving to make amends for past discourtesies?

San Quentin is a small town, situated on the bay of San Francisco. It took him but a short time to ascertain that there was nothing there to interest his attention. But stay—the State's prison is located in this small village. Another train did not arrive for two hours; why not pass the the time there?

It was the extravagant desire of a morbid temperament. He had no idea that the sights there would interest him any more than the commonplace realities of the village itself.

He repaired to the prison. The warden was very kind and urbane—he could go through the prison if he so desired. An usher who escorted him through the different departments explained every point in the workings of the place, but he listened indifferently; he felt that not one of the hardened criminals he passed by could be more chopfallen than he. In going out he had to pass by a waiting-room. He casually looked through a hole in the panel of the door that opened into that room. In that room a sight met his gaze the effect of which almost froze his blood.

Was it Cora's face he saw, or was it the phantom of his love?

To assure himself he peered again; the truth was very patent. Her arms were entwined around a tall, manly form, but he could not see the face, as the back was turned toward him. The usher, noticing his wild, fixed gaze, drew him to one side and asked him if he was sick.

A glass of water was all that he requested, as he sat or rather fell into a chair. He told the man that it was an attack of the vertigo; it would soon be over. He felt as though his reason was fast leaving him; strange phantasies shot through his brain.

That Cora loved another, and that person a convicted felon, was his first deduction. The terrible truth sank into his soul like a poisoned shaft. A craving for revenge on the man he had just seen all but controlled him.

That man should never live to enjoy the happiness that should be his.

The usher in his dismay was about to shout for help, thinking he was caged with a mad-man, when Harlow suddenly sprang to his side and hoarsely whispered:

"Who is that man in the other room?"

The latter seeing that his companion had subsided somewhat in his wildness, deigned to reply.

It was John Lane, who was about to be discharged from prison. He had been convicted of forgery and had served a fifteen years' sentence. The woman was his daughter. This was all he knew.

The sudden revulsion in Harlow's feelings stunned him; he reeled and would have fallen had not the usher caught him in time; then reason again found its way to the brain. He slipped a gold coin into the hand of the usher and left the prison.

He sought a tree near by, whose large, drooping branches afforded a good ensconcement, and, throwing himself on the green grasses, began to ruminate over the exciting circumstances which had just taken place.

That, indeed, was one of the happiest moments of his life. His heart never beat so lightly before.

The words "noble, grand girl," escaped his lips in the delirium of his delight. Ah! now he knew the reason of her magnanimous sacrifice; of her refusal to accept the hand of the man she loved. The filial love was paramount to all other affections.

Why had she not told him all? So great was his love he could have forgiven everything.

He lay on the cool grass for some time, turning over future plans, but was at last roused from his blissful thoughts by the noise of the approaching train which was to bear him and his love back to San Francisco.

He watched the devoted couple until they boarded the train, and then took a seat himself in the rear coach. How different was the journey back. Every object along the road sparkled like a dazzling gem; every plot of grass disclosed some new-born charm; the very air seemed to breathe happiness. John Harlow's new life began when he boarded the train that afternoon. For reasons better known to himself he did not see Cora Lane for two weeks after the prison episode.

He allowed the excitement of the past few weeks to completely die out before he ventured to see her. Then he found her and reiterated his undying affection. They were soon married and returned to the East, but the father remained in San Francisco, where for many years he led a good, useful life, and fully expiated his past misdeeds. John buried the secret of his wife deep in his noble heart; as regards that his lips were forever silent. Often as he sits and gazes into her large, liquid eyes he wonders if she reads his thoughts; but as she never speaks of the reason why for three long years she avoided the man she loved, he rests contented that his secret is unknown to her.

—*New York Journal.*

Jots About Food Fish.

American catfish, introduced into New Zealand in 1879, are now abundant and of large size.

The number of shad caught during 1886 in the Hudson River is placed by Fish Commissioner Blackford at 1,174,835, of which 796,312 were sold in the New York market. With an average price of $15 per 100 the total value was $176,225.

The salmon industry is on the decline on the Columbia River, Oregon. Last year somewhat more than 436,000 cases of salmon were put on the market, against 565,000 cases in 1885 and 626,000 cases in 1884. The scarcity of fish is accounted for by the blocking of the river hy means of traps, seines and nets.

The red-snapper is now a standard fish in New York markets. The fish are found on both sides of Florida, those on the west coast being the larger, though big fish is not as desirable as the smaller ones. Connecticut vessels engage in the business, and the favorite ground is on the east coast, off Cape Canaveral, southwardly to Indian River, in from twelve to fifteen fathoms of water. Few fish are taken north of the Cape.

The favorite dish of the Chinaman, trepang, or beche de mer, is eaten as a soup, and a very good soup it makes. The fish commission calls attention to the holohuria, found in immense quantities in the region of the Queen Charlotte islands and Alexander islands of Alaska, as well as on the west coast of Vancouver's Island. When properly cured the trepang would be worth $45 a ton in Canton.

During 1886 the United States Fish Commission has placed in the various waters of the United States, from the tributaries of Narragansett Bay to those of the Columbia River basin, 92,404,000 shad fry. M. McDonald, who has under his immediate charge the obtaining of the eggs of the shad and the rearing of the fry, states that "as the entire number of shad taken for market is less than six million it will be seen that for every shad taken from the waters this season for market there have been artificially hatched and returned to the waters fifteen young shad."

The total consumption of salted and dried codfish has occupied the attention of the German Fishery Association, and the following figures are presented: Norway exports 63,600,000 cod—as klip fish or stock fish—Canada 36,600,000, and Newfoundland 33,500,000. The total from all the fisheries is 124,500,000, the United States, Iceland, France and Holland making up the rest. Catholic countries are the greatest consumers of cod. Spain uses 37,900,000, the West Indies 37,700,000, Italy and Austria 18,400,000, the Brazils 12,500,000, Portugal 8,000,000, and Great Britain and Ireland 7,100,000. An estimate of the value is $16,660,000.

A Destructive Little Gnat.

The buffalo gnats appeared in the lower part of the parish last week on Thursday, and within forty-eight hours of their appearence they had done much destructive work. We are told that at least seventy-five heads of mules and horses were killed in the Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Wards by the seemingly unpretentious little gnats. We have not heard of the loss of any stock by the gnats lately. We suppose that their uncharitable work is over, as they seem to be thinning out somewhat.—*Morehouse (La.) Clarion.*

BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SKETCHES FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Not a "Grammarian"—Must Take the Whole—How She Spent Her Time—The Other Side—A Great Traveler, Etc.

A story is told that two Californians engaged in a dispute over the proper method of speaking. They agreed to leave it to the next man they saw, who happened to be George Hearst. He was seated on the stoop of a hotel with his feet on the railing. One of the gentlemen stepped up to him and said:

"Sir, my friend and I have been having a dispute about a matter of speech. We have agreed to leave it to the next man we meet. Are you a grammarian?"

"A what?" asked Senator Hearst.

"A grammarian?" was the repeated inquiry.

"No, sir. Not by a long sight," was the emphatic response, "I am a Missourian."—*New York Tribune.*

Must Go the Whole Elephant.

A New Englander, who was a wag, kept an eating house near Boston, where, as he used to say, you could get anything that was ever made to eat. One day in came a New Yorker, and stepping up to the bar asked the landlord what he would give him for his dinner.

"Anything, sir," said the host, "anything from a pickled elephant to a canary bird's tongue."

"Waal," said the New Yorker, eying him, "I guess I'll take a piece of pickled elephant."

"Well, we've got 'em—got 'em all ready right here in the house; but you'll have to take a whole 'un, 'cause we never cut 'em."

The New Yorker thought he would take some codfish and potatoes.—*Boston Courier.*

The Other Side.

"Young man!" he said, as he followed him out on the steps last evening, "I want to have a talk with you. You have been sparking my daughter."

"Yes, sir."

"You think you love her."

"I know I do."

"And you would fain bear her off to some woodbine cottage?"

"That is what I would fainest, sir."

"Ah—um! What's your salary?"

"Seven dollars a week, sir."

"Jes so—take her. I was afraid you couldn't support us all on your wages, but it's all right. Hurry up things and get into the family in time to pay next month's rent. You don't know what a relief it will be to us old folks to have some one to support us."—*Detroit Free Press.*

How She Spent Her Time.

The precocious small boy finds a rival in the small girl who figures in the Primary Department of the Canajoharie Academy.

Teacher (to small girl who had "skipped school")—"Where have you been and what have you been doing all the morning?"

Small girl (working the heel of her shoe into a crack in the floor)—"Part of the time riding down hill."

Teacher (with an encouraging smile as a recognition of veracity)—"And what were doing the rest of the time?"

Small girl (naively)—"Walking up!"—*Albany Journal.*

A Great Traveler.

Brown is a stay-at-home man, but has read a great deal and is an exceedingly entertaining conversationalist. He was at a church social the other evening and was entertaining some of the young ladies of the congregation when one of them remarked:

"You seem to know something about nearly every place, Mr. Brown. You must have traveled a great deal."

Brown's spirits seemed to fail. He paused a moment and then replied:

"Yes, I have. I'm the father of an eighteen-months-old baby that never sleeps except in the day time. I can truthfully say," he went on thoughtfully, "that I have traveled a great deal. A very great deal. I'm a pedestrian, I am."

And he heaved a sigh and left the company.—*Merchant Traveler.*

What a Pronoun Did.

Dr. M. S. Terry, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, delights to tell the story of a brother minister who used to be in the Indiana Conference. He was a most estimable man, but he had an incurable habit of adding a pronoun to the name of any person of whom he was speaking. Instead of saying "John Smith is a great man," he would insist on saying "John Smith he is a great man."

One Sunday he arose and announced his text: "The devil he goeth about like a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour." Looking impressively over his gold-bowed spectacles, he began.

"Brethren and sisters, my subject naturally divides itself into three heads: First, Who the devil he is?".

The congreation was slightly startled, but preserved due decorum.

"Secondly, my brothren, where the devil he is going?"

An old class leader put his head down, and stuffed a bandanna in his mouth. The choir shook, and a little girl in the gallery tittered.

"Thirdly, my brothren, what the devil he is about?"

This was too much for the congregation, and for once there was a peal of laughter in that church. The quarterly conference discussed the matter at its next meeting, but the pastor still sprinkles his pronouns promiscuously.

A Fair Start.

When Mr. and Mrs. Callboard returned from their wedding journey, they settled right down to housekeeping. Happier doves never nestled in a flat, and Mrs. Callboard determined to make home happy for Charley from the start. No future misunderstandings should arise in their domestic arrangements if her wisdom and tact could prevent. When they sat down to their first meal Nellie helped him to an opaque slab of something about an inch thick, that fell on the table with a dull, sickening thud. "There is some homemade bread like your mother used to make, Charley, dear," she said sweetly. "I learned how to make that solid circle of roller composition around the middle of the loaf when we were stopping at her house last week; if you should ever want a change I can make bread whiter than snow and lighter than sea foam, but this is the kind your mother makes, and I thought you might like it the first day to keep you from getting homesick. That nice cake," she added, seeing him thoughtfully endeavoring to indent with his fork a dark brown pyramid of elastic concrete, "is a cake such as your aunt Ellen used to make. I got the prescription from her. I don't eat it myself, but it is said to be harmless if not taken to excess. These irregular fragments of leather belting are doughnuts, like those your grandmother makes; she taught me how to make them, and I had a coroner's permit to make these. Those ghastly remains on the platter are all that is left of the holocaust; that is a chicken roasted after the favorite prescription of your sister Jane. And this, Charley dear," she continued, pouring out a coal black liquid, not quite so thick as the Missouri river, but far more odorous, "this is coffee like you used to get at home. I make all these things somewhat different for myself, and will use my own recipes, as a rule, after this, but any time you want things as you used to have them at home, dear, I can fill every prescription in the pharmacopœia, and don't you forget it." And he didn't. That was twenty-three years ago, and not one of the six young Callboards can remember ever to have heard their father so much as refer to the doughnuts his grandmother used to make when he was a boy.—*Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.*

Natural Mimicry.

Some insects have a deceptive resemblance to members of the vegetable world, either for the purpose of protecting themselves or for that of decoying their prey. But a more wonderful simulation is that of the features of other insects.

There is in Borneo a sand-wasp which is addicted to the habit of devouring crickets, but there is also a species of cricket which exactly reproduces the appearance of its enemy, so that it can even associate with it undiscovered.

A species of mantis imitates the white ant, and mixing with the family, like one of its own members, quietly devours a fat termite, from time to time.

Flies often dwell as unbidden guests in the nests and hives of wild honey-bees. They are belted and bearded in the self-same pattern as their unconscious hosts, but their larvæ pay for their hospitality they steal by devouring the young grubs of the hive.

Beetles often imitate hornets, since the latter are insects to which birds in search of animal food prefer to give a very wide berth. Even the mimicry of stinging insects is sometimes performed by innocent little creatures quite destitute of any such means of defence. A common insect, known in England as the devil's coach-horse, throws up its tail in the aggressive fashion of a scorpion, when irritated, but it has no hint of a sting. In its warlike attitude it is exceedingly alarming, not only to boys and girls, but to chickens and birds.

The bumble-bee flies, which are inoffensive little creatures, imitating the wild bee, flit about and buzz angrily in the sunlight, quite after the insect they copy, and gain an undeserved reputation of fierceness.

Certain beetles have become modified to resemble wasps, even to the extent of losing their solid waists for others of ultra-fashionable slenderness, and others, which mimic bees, have acquired useless little tufts of hair on their shanks, to represent the pollen-gathering apparatus of the true bees.

A curious case of imitation is that of two species of Malayan orioles, which are almost exact counterparts of two varieties of honey-suckers. The latter are such fierce birds as to be avoided by all their feathered neighbors, and thus the orioles find their own deceptive plumage a great protection.—*Youth Companion.*

Quaint Service in a Japanese Hotel.

In a Japanese hotel the kitchen is always the principal room in the house and near the entrance. The first thing that strikes us is the row of large blue platters arranged around the wall in a shelf rack near the ceiling. I have come to regard these platters as a test of the prosperity of the house, writes a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. If they are many and large—three feet across—the hotel is flourishing; if few and small, the reverse. So the first thought is: "How are the platters?"

We are shown our rooms—upstairs always, if possible—and leaving our shoes behind walk upon the soft mats in our stocking feet. Immediately a servant brings tea and a tray of tiny cups without saucers; then tobacco and a small fire-box for smoking purposes. Now all the visitors in the house and all the neighbors who can crowd in have arrived and are in our rooms and are examining us.

We think we would like to wash our hands and faces and then have something to eat, so we clap our hands three times and a servant screams "hi," and soon appears, bowing, and asks what we want. We call for water, which is brought in a large bucket with a wooden handle, and a flat copper basin, in which we perform our ablutions in full view of the crowd in the street below us. Little tables, about as large as a small napkin, are placed before each on the floor.

We order rice, which is brought in a small tub with brass hoops. We ask for eggs, and they bring thirty for four persons. We use our own knives and forks and the visitors look at us and then at each other and smile admiringly.

The "Hummums."

Our ancestors of the eighteenth century, in fact, ate and drank more like swine than human beings, and long before they had attained the age of 40 set up paunches, the like of which are never seen nowadays, and which made them a subject of laughter for gods and men. Bleeding was necessary to preserve these folks from apoplexy, and a man of the last century resorted as regularly to his surgeon as his modern successor pays a monthly visit to his hairdresser.

Persons were elegantly told by advertisement in the papers of 1701 that, "at the Hummums in Covent Garden," they "might sweat in the cleanest, and he cupped after the newest, manner." The charge without the cupping was very high, even in those days—5s 6d. The Hummums, apparently a corruption of "Hammams," was simply the Turkish bath of the present day under its then name.—*London Times.*

Two Costly Monuments.

The tallest monument in New York State and, in all probability, in the country, is that which marks the grave of General John E. Wool, of Troy, N. Y. The famous General left $60,000 in his will for the monument. It is a plain granite shaft which rises in tapering grandeur far above the surrounding trees and can be seen for miles in any direction. Long John Wentworth is now erecting a monument to himself in a Chicago cemetery which will cost him $32,000.—*Boston Globe.*

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

To Restore Whiteness to Flannels.

When flannel has become yellow by age, it may be restored to whiteness by the use of a solution of twenty-four ounces of Marseilles soap in fifty pounds of soft water, to which is added two-thirds of an ounce of spirit of aqua ammonia, and the whole thoroughly mixed. Immerse the flannel, stir around well then rinse in pure water.

How to Clean Wallpaper.

Take off the dust with a soft cloth. With a little flour and water make a lump of very stiff dough, and rub the wall gently downward, taking the length of the arm at each stroke, and in this way go around the room. As the dough becomes dirty cut the solid part off. In the second round commence the stroke a little above where the last one ended, and be very careful not to cross the paper or go up again. Ordinary paper cleaned in this way will look fresh and bright, and almost as good as new. Some papers, however—and these most expensive ones—will not clean nicely; and in order to ascertain whether a paper can be cleaned, it is best to try it in some obscure corner, which will not be noticed if the result is unsatisfactory. If there be any broken places in the wall, fill them up with a mixture of equal parts of plaster of Paris and silver sand, made into a paste with a little water; then cover the place with a little piece of paper like the rest, if it can be had.

Recipes.

TAPIOCA CREAM PUDDING.—Soak two tablespoonfuls of tapioca in half a pint of milk over night. In the morning beat the yolks of three eggs very light and mix them with the tapioca and half a cup of sugar; stir into one quart of boiling milk and boil for five minutes. Flavor with lemon or vanilla, and when cool put the whites of the eggs, beaten to a froth, on the top.

DRY BREAD FRITTERS.—Two cups of dry, fine bread crumbs, two tablespoonfuls prepared flour, half a pint or rather less of milk, four well-beaten eggs, half a cupful of sugar, a tablespoonful of butter and a few currants. Boil the milk and pour over the bread, dredge the currants with flour and mix all into a stiff batter. Drop into hot lard as doughnuts and send to table in powdered sugar.

RICE PUDDING WITHOUT EGGS.—Two quarts of milk, one-half teacupful of rice, a little less than a teacupful of sugar, the same quantity of raisins, a teaspoonful of cinnamon or allspice; wash the rice and put it with the rest of the ingredients into the milk. Bake rather slowly from two to three hours; stir two or three times the first hour of baking. If properly done, this pudding is delicious.

SCALLOPED POTATOES.—Cut up cold boiled potatoes until you have about a quart. Put in a pan a generous cup of milk, one teaspoonful of flour and one tablespoonful of butter. Set on the stove and let it thicken, then put a layer of potatoes in a pudding dish, season with salt and pepper, and pour on a little of the gravy. Continue until all is used. Cover the top with rolled cracker crumbs and bits of butter. Bake twenty minutes.

FRICASSEE OF MUTTON.—Cut two pounds of the breast of mutton into inch cubes; dredge with salt, pepper and flour; brown in a tablespoonful of butter or the fat of the mutton. Put them in a stew pan with a sliced onion, cover with boiling water and simmer until the bones slip out; skim off the fat, and when the veal is tender add a quart of peas and simmer fifteen minutes. A pint of boiled macaroni or asparagus tips may be used in place of the peas.

FRIED CELERY.—Wash and trim two heads of celery, cut off ends, leaving the white part about eight inches long; divide each head into four, lengthwise, and put into a saucepan of cold water to which has been added the juice of half a small lemon—this prevents the celery from turning black; put in a small teaspoonful of salt, boil slowly until soft; take up carefully, putting it on a sieve to drain. Then take three tablespoonfuls of brown flower, a little salt and pepper, one tablespoonful of salad oil, the yolk of one egg, enough cold water to mix a thick batter. The white of the egg must be whipped to a stiff froth and stirred lightly into the batter. Dip the pieces of celery into the batter, letting it cover them well, and drop gently into smoking hot oil; there should be enough to cover them; fry to a light brown.

A Monster Pie.

When the British corn laws were repealed in 1846 a general jubilee was held in various parts of the United Kingdom. At Denby Dale, Yorkshire, a monster pie was baked and fragments of it have been carefully preserved to this day. A correspondent writes: "A Denby farmer had a small cabinet made, in which was kept a small portion of the suet crust, and one day, I well remember, I was given a small flat-like piece in order that I might say I had tasted the veritable pie. The composition of the pie was as follows: Flour, 623 pounds; suet, 91½ pounds; lard, 19 pounds; fresh butter, 16 pounds; beef, 100 pounds; one calf, five sheep, seven hares, fourteen rabbits, four pheasants, four partridges, two brace of grouse, six pigeons, two turkeys, two guinea fowls, four ducks, four geese, four fowls, sixty-three small birds, and one pound of pepper. The circumference of the pie was twenty-one feet, and its height or depth two feet three inches."—*Leeds Mercury.*

A Mysterious Metal.

Platinum has never yet been found in place in any lode. It is found only in alluvial washings. In the form of grains and small nuggets it has been found in most countries where there are washings for gold. As yet, no man has ever seen it in place in rock of any kind. It has never been traced to its mother vein. The nearest approach to finding the home of platinum ever made in any country or place was in Siberia, in the Ural Mountains. There platinum was formerly found in great abundance at a place called Nijne Tagilisk, in the alluvium of small ravines or depressions running up toward the summit of the mountain, among masses of debris, composed principally of fragments of serpentine and small blocks of green stone, which have apparently drifted down from the higher peaks.—*Virginia City Enterprise.*

The world is the great tempter; but at the same time it is the great monitor. It stimulates our pride by its pomp and show, its fleeting honors and prizes; it goads men to the race, and inspires them with covetousness and rapacity, but, on the other hand, it is the great memento and evidence of its own vanity, and of the emptiness of everything it offers to us. It is the great saddener, the great warner, the great prophet.

PARABLES.

Earth sings her parables of loss and gain
In boldest speech.
Yet heights sublime which spirits shall attain
She cannot reach.
Aerial whispers float o'er land and sea—
"It doth not yet appear what we shall be."

Her royal purples and her crowns of gold,
Her white attire.
The sceptred lilies which her summers hold,
With flames afire—
All fail to show the glory we shall see—
"It doth not yet appear what we shall be."

Who from unsightly bulb or slender root
Could guess aright,
The glory of the flower, the fern, the fruit,
In summer's height?
Through tremulous shadows voices call to me,
"It doth not yet appear what we shall be."

Triumphant guesses from the seer and sage
Through shadows dart,
And tender meanings on the poet's page
Console the heart.
O songs prophetic! though sweet are ye,
"It doth not yet appear what we shall be."

—*Clara Thwaites.*

PITH AND POINT.

Always seedy—The fig.

In a tight box—Sardines.

A suit of mail—Will you marry me?

He does a driving business—the cabman.

When dentists are partners they ought to pull together.—*Siftings.*

After all, the greatest fishery trouble is when they won't bite.—*San Francisco Alta.*

If you want to see a wildcat, simply hold up the domestic article by the tail.—*New Haven News.*

An exchange remarks: "Honesty fears nothing." But it does, though. It fears dishonesty.—*Boston Post.*

A New York firm advertises "umpire suits." We believe they are manufactured at a foundry in Pittsburg.—*Statesman.*

A Fireman's Toast—"Cupid and his torch, the only incendiary that can kindle a flame which the engines cannot quench."

It is premature to tell any woman that she is an angel until it is seen how she can cook a steak and boil a potato.—*Fall River Advance.*

"What an outrage to cram so many into this railway coupe." "I should say so! Why, a sardine is a hermit in comparison.'—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

He (at a Boston musicale)—"What a glorious interpretation!" She (a Chicago young woman)—"Yes, Mr. Waldo, I call that good fiddling."—*Harper's Bazar.*

The man who down the avenue
In brand-new hat doth jant,
May feel that he's filling a long wanted felt,
As well as a long felt want.
—*Merchant Traveler.*

Trembling suitor—"Will you allow me to ask your daughter to share my hand?" Irate father—"No, but I will ask you to share my foot." Curtain.—*Boston Gazette.*

"Mr. Brown," said Dunley, "I call to request your daughter's hand in marriage." "Her hand?" "Yes, sir." "What's the matter with asking for the girl?"—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

The little brother who persists in hanging around the parlor when his big sister is entertaining her best young man is committing a heinous offense. It is defiance of the court.

"What are the prospects of Home Rule now?" a correspondent asks. Really, my dear fellow, we can't tell you, unless you let us know when the old lady is going home.—*Somerville Journal.*

A woman doesn't know half as much about voting as a man does about rocking a cradle

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1887.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem N.C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1887.

$1.50 A YEAR.

The PRESS entered its thirty-fifth volume on January 1st, 1887.

Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the PRESS more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 6, 1887.

—The first sunstroke of the season was reported in New York on Friday last.

—The damage by the forest fires in Northern Michigan is estimated at $3,000,000.

—A cattle show was in progress last week in New York, and one of the cows on exhibition was valued at $10,000.

—The deficit in the Post Office Department, it is thought will not exceed $3,873,992 for the year, being less than for some years.

—The Mecklenburg celebration at Charlotte, on the 20th, the anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, was numerously attended.

—After a number of ineffectual efforts, the Florida legislature elected Samuel Pasco, Democrat, U. S. Senator. Vote: Pasco, 83; Goodrich, Republican, 17.

—Mrs. Grant has received a check for $33,384.53 as additional profits on the sale of "Gen. Grant's Memoirs." She has thus received to date a total of $394,459.53.

—The President leaves Washington to-day, accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland and Col. Lamont and lady, for Saranac Lake, among the Adirondack mountains, in northern New York, on a ten days fishing trip.

—The Charlotte *Observer* of the 20th, is an eight page issue, containing a full description of the celebration of May 20th, the anniversary of Mecklenburg's Declaration of Independence, sketches of the leading business houses of Charlotte, and other interesting matter.

—The President has directed the consolidation of a number of internal revenue districts. The three present districts of North Carolina are rearranged and divided into two districts, to be known as the fourth and fifth districts of North Carolina. The sixth district has been abolished.

In all, twenty-two revenue districts have been abolished, saving over $100,000 a year, it is claimed.

—The ocean steamers Celtic and Britanic of the White Star line, collided on last Thursday. The Britanic was outward bound and about 27 hours from New York. The Celtic was inward bound. A dense fog prevailed. Both vessels were badly damaged and five people were killed on the Britanic from falling bolts and timber. Both vessels are at Sandy Hook, N. Y.

Texas Train Robbery.

WACO, Texas, May 20.—Passengers on the Missouri Pacific train, which arrived here at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, gave the following particulars of the train robbery on the International and Great Northern Road, at McNeil Station, fifteen miles from Austin. Twelve mounted men did the work, and they went at it with so much system, and their plans worked so well, that they secured a large amount of money from the Pacific Express Company.

Twelve robbers, who had come to the station well mounted had rolled a log in front of the engine, and the engineer and fireman were guarded by some of them, while the others proceeded to fire into the top of the cars in the train. The passengers were told that if they kept quiet they would not be molested and they kept quiet. The robbers fired about one hundred shots within the coaches to help keep up the quietness of the passengers. The express man was knocked insensible. The log was then removed from the track and the train allowed to proceed.

The amount taken from the train is estimated at least at $20,000.

Reports state that by the aid of blood hounds officers tracked the train robbers to a camp where the booty was divided; express wrappers being found lying around promiscuously. Numerous trails leading from this spot indicated that the party separated here. The sheriff of Williamson county was scouring the country with dogs and a large posse.

—Ex-Preacher Reynolds, of Norristown, N. J., was fined $25 and costs, for issuing a blasphemous pamphlet. He was defended by the atheist Col. Ingersoll, but with all the craft and eloquence used, the jury returned a verdict of guilty. The law against blasphemy in New Jersey is an old one, dating back previous to the Revolutionary war, but had been kept on the statute books by later legislative enactments.

Captions of the Acts and Resolutions of the General Assembly of N. C. Passed at the Session of 1887.

An act to amend section 2831 of The Code, in regard to hunting. Notice of posting land to be made at 3 or more places on the land; punishment for second offence of hunting on posted land to $25 fine or 30 days imprisonment.

An act to require clerks to make parties defendant in certain cases. Death of party to an action to be suggested before Clerk Superior Court and summons to issue to party or parties succeeding to rights or liabilities to make them party defendants; and notice to issue to parties to be made parties plaintiff; regulations.

An act to amend chapter 173 of the laws of 1885. An act to enforce the collection of taxes, &c., amended; Secretary of State authorized to settle, &c., provided not less than principal of taxes and costs are paid.

An act to increase the appropriation of the normal schools for the colored race. Six thousand dollars instead of two appropriated for colored normal schools.

An act to amend chapter 1, vol. 2, of The Code, pertaining to agriculture and geology. President of Agricultural Society and of Agricultural College of the State not to be members of the Board of Agriculture; board to meet twice a year and when specially called; pay to be four dollars per day and ten cents mileage; commissioner to have "thorough knowledge of practical agriculture;" to foster "truck market gardens instead of silk and sugar beet;" various duties imposed pertaining to diversified farming, employment of geologist, fostering of farmers' institute, &c.; expenditures limited to $21,000, and remainder of fund to go to Industrial College, &c.

An act supplemental to chapter 308, laws of 1885, entitled "An act to establish and maintain an industrial school." To be denominated "The N. C. College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts," located on land donated by R. S. Pullen, near Raleigh, to be managed by the board of agriculture and five other persons to be named by the governor; interest on land scrip $125,000, to-wit: $7,500, to be paid when college ready to begin work; penitentiary to furnish labor and material; board of agriculture to turn over all funds on hand and excess of revenue from fertilizers over $21,000; experiment station to be connected with the college; Camp Mangum tract, 300 acres, to be turned over for use of college; all students to be required to take a course of manual training.

An act to encourage thrift and economy by the incorporation of institutions for savings and savings banks. An act providing for the incorporation of Savings Banks before clerks of the court, no tax except the usual fees allowed the clerk full regulations, a commissioner to be appointed to examine the banks, &c.

PRIVATE ACTS.

An act to incorporate the Evangelical Lutheran Synod and Ministerium of North Carolina. Incorporated; corporate powers given.

An act to charter the Savings and Deposit Bank of North Carolina. Bank incorporated; Peter D. Price and others incorporators; usual powers of savings bank.

An act to incorporate the North Carolina Steel and Iron Company. J. B. Pace and others incorporated; capital stock not over $2,000,000; mining powers, &c.

An act to incorporate trustees of the North Carolina Baptist Student's Fund. C. E. Taylor and others incorporated; to aid young men to secure education; duties, powers, &c.

An act to extend the time for the organization of the Danbury Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company. Time for organization extended till January 1st, 1889.

An act to amend the charter of the city of Greensboro, North Carolina. Divided into four wards; may issue $100,000 bonds upon vote; graded school; water-works, &c.

An act to amend chapter 45 of the Private Acts of 1883, being "An act to incorporate the High Point and Randleman Railroad Company," and for other purposes. Randleman, Ashboro and Southern Railroad Company incorporated; railroad from High Point to Ashboro and on to South Carolina; corporators; county subscriptions, &c.

An act to incorporate the Colored Orphan Asylum of North Carolina. A. Shepherd and others incorporated; to hold property, &c., and to maintain and conduct orphan asylum for colored children.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Mount Airy. Corporate limits altered, mayor and five commissioners, election law, regulations for sale of liquor, &c.

An act to amend the charter of the Wilkesboro Bridge Company, giving them the right of way. Acts of 1883 amended by appointing commissioners to assess damages for right of way and sites for bridge; may establish ferry.

An act to incorporate "The Winston Land and Improvement Company." J. C. Buxton and others incorporated; capital stock $100,000; may develope lands, mine, sell and buy real estate, conduct hotels, build branch railroads, gas-works, telegraph lines, water-works, &c.; right to condemn lands, &c.; chapter 49 of The Code when conflicting to be inoperative.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Taylorsville. Corporate limits, election of officers, taxing powers, &c., full charter in sixty sections.

An act to incorporate the Lexington Female Seminary. R. S. Adderton and others incorporated; capital stock $3,000 to $50,000; limit to indebtedness, &c.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Winston. Mayor to have power to summon any person and examine him on oath concerning gambling or unlawful liquor selling; may appoint temporary policemen.

An act to amend chapter 63 of the Private Laws of 1870 and 1871, entitled "An act to incorporate the town of Kernersville." Charter amended and consolidated, forty-two sections.

The Farmers' Institute.

The Farmers' Institute was in session in Greensboro on the 20th, Dr. D. R. Parker, chairman, with Mr. J. Van Lindley chairman of the local committee. Soon after the institute was opened for business, Dr. Bahnson, of Salem, made a brief, spirited talk on beef cattle in general, and butter-producing cattle in particular, giving the characteristics of the leading breeds. The Dr. presented a bottle or jar of milk taken last evening and brought with him this this morning, (whose yield was about 60 per cent. of the whole;) also a specimen of yellow butter, both of which were left to be inspected by interested persons. After singing by the "Diamond Quartette," Dr. Parker made appropriate remarks about the influence upon a people of their food and drink, dress, &c., and introduced Mr. Barber, of High Point, who read an interesting paper on Sheep Husbandry, in which he justly praised the sheep for its contribution to the diet and clothing of man, showed what is the proper treatment of sheep, its claim to protection, &c. Dr. Parker again made pertinent remarks on the necessity of improved methods of agriculture, referring to the Agricultural College Scheme of the State, and introduced Mr. Fries, of Salem, one of the directors, who spoke at length on the subject of the proposed institution, its design, scope and advantages. Mr. Fries was particularly happy in hitting at the prevalent disposition to drive ahead in any scheme without a well-digested plan of the work and a thorough knowledge of its cost, illustrating by the example of the Governor's Mansion, which is yet in an unfinished state.

He was followed by Dr. Dabney, who made a clear and forcible address from the starting point that the Anglo-Saxon blood is irrepressibly progressive under all circumstances, and makes itself felt in all countries. He thought the old-fashioned Southern country gentlemen, the noblest specimen of the race, and the true farmer the backbone of the country. Showed why farmers' sons of our State had so often emigrated to other States; they had been taught to farm on the exhaustive method, cutting down and burning the timber, then wearing out the land by defective farming until it was absolutely necessary to move further on to obtain subsistence. The resources of the State are abundant in every necessary thing. The sunlight, which is the richest element in the production of wheat, more abundant here than in any portion of the world. We need a special kind of education adapted to our soil, our climate and the peculiarities of our condition.

The Farmers' Institute of Guilford county met in Benbow Hall on the morning of the 21st, at 10 o'clock pursuant to adjournment last night.

An essay was read by W. E. Benbow on "Diversified Crops," which was well given and was received with applause.

Mr. Dorsett, a successful farmer, next followed on wheat and oats as a farm production.

J. S. Ragsdale delivered some remarks on fruit trees, etc.

Dr. C. W. Dabney then made some remarks on clover from both a practical and scientific point of view.

Col. L. L. Polk, editor of the *Progressive Farmer* was called on for an address. He responded in a very happy style and spoke with telling effect of the homestead and lien laws, which he characterized as the greatest curse that had ever been visited on the farmers of North Carolina.

One of the results of the session was the formation of a permanent association hereafter to be known as the Guilford County Farmers' Association. A constitution and by-laws was adopted.

The association adjourned on Saturday, to meet again in Greensboro, on Monday, August 15th, at 10 a. m

—*Greensboro Workman.*

HAPPENINGS IN THE STATE.

— High Point is organizing a building and loan association.

—The are 67 buildings in course of construction in Raleigh.

—The Raleigh savings bank was opened for business last Saturday.

—E. M. Uzzell, for ex-state printer P. M. Hale, Esq., has commenced to deliver to the State Librarian the "Colonial Records," an immense and very valuable work compiled by Col. W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State. There are 750 copies of four volumes each containing 3,750 pages.

—*News-Observer.*

—Danbury *Reporter* says: A large quantity of corn, hay, flour, bacon and fertilizers is being hauled from Walnut Cove. We do hope that our people will go to work and produce at home the things we need to eat and not have another year to send off the money we will get for our mean tobacco for anything that we can make at home.

— The Bethesda All Healing Spring, near Jefferson, Ashe county, is becoming wonderful popular, according to the *Appalachian Philosopher*. The chief business of the company consists in bottling and selling the water. Thirty Richmond druggists sell it by retail. Fifty wagons are kept constantly busy carrying the water to the depot and an order for $10,000 worth of bottles was lately sent by the Company to a glass factory.

—The University of N. C. Catalogue of 1886-'87, shows 204 matriculates, the same as the preceding year. Considering the enormous failure of the crops and the fact that there is no preparatory department, the number is quite satisfactory. The faculty includes 15 teachers. There are 18 lecture rooms, 6 laboratories and museums for daily scientific work; a large general museum; a select library of 25,000 volumes; a reading room with 80 papers and journals, and a fine supply of maps and illustrative apparatus. The law school is flourishing.

—*Raleigh Visitor.*

—Ayer's Sarsaparilla has such concentrated, curative power, that it is by far the best, cheapest and surest blood purifier known.

Scrofula

Is one of the most fatal scourges which afflict mankind. It is often inherited, but may be the result of improper vaccination, mercurial poison, uncleanliness, and various other causes. Chronic Sores, Ulcers, Abscesses, Cancerous Humors, and, in some cases, Emaciation and Consumption, result from a scrofulous condition of the blood. This disease can be cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

I inherited a scrofulous condition of the blood, which caused a derangement of my whole system. After taking less than four bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla I am

Entirely Cured

and, for the past year, have not found it necessary to use any medicine whatever. I am now in better health, and stronger, than ever before.—O. A. Willard, 218 Tremont st., Boston, Mass.

I was troubled with Scrofulous Sores for five years; but, after using a few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the sores healed, and I have now good health.—Elizabeth Warnock, 54 Appleton street, Lowell, Mass.

Some months ago I was troubled with Scrofulous Sores on my leg. The limb was badly swollen and inflamed, and the sores discharged large quantities of offensive matter. Every remedy failed until I used Ayer's Sarsaparilla. By taking three bottles of this medicine the sores have been healed, and my health is restored. I am grateful for the good it has done me.—Mrs. Ann O'Brian, 158 Sullivan st., New York. ††

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., May 20.—The heaviest rain and hail storm ever known in this section prevailed today. Much damage was done to property in the city. The *Citizen* office is flooded and that paper will not be issued to-morrow. The telegraph office at Asheville junction was set on fire by the electric current but was extinguished before much damage was done. The roof of A. D. Capers' store was struck by lightning and the damage is considerable. The store of Baird & Reynolds was flooded; damage about $500.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Exports from the United States during January, February and March of this year largely exceeded the imports. The exports for April, as yet only partially computed, indicate that there has been a change in the balance of trade, and that the imports for April exceed the exports by at least fifteen million dollars.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT VIRGINIAN.—Ex-Governor William Smith, familiarly known as "Extra-Billy Smith," died at his home in Fauquier County, Va., last week, aged 87 years. He gained the soubriquet of "Extra Billy" in early life when he was a mail contractor and made repeated calls for extra compensation for his services. His was an eventful life both on the field of battle, on the stump and in the legislative halls.—He was a brave and good soldier and many a good joke has been cracked at his expense around the camp-fire.

New York expended for the last school year $14,000,000. It has $31,000 school teachers. And yet the system is complained of as not being satisfactory. The population of the State is about 5,000,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 20.—Secretary Fairchild issued a call for all outstanding 3 per cent bonds amounting to about $17,000,000. The call will mature July 1st. The circulars offering to redeem uncalled bonds of the 3 per cent loan on presentation have been revoked and no more will be redeemed before maturity.

It is now estimated that the government revenue for the current fiscal year will be greater by $14,000,000 than contemplated when the official estimates were prepared for Secretary Manning's annual report. The receipts are expected to aggregate $370,000,000.

According to a correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, the largest house in the world engaged in the collection of medicinal herbs, roots, barks, gums and berries, is conducted by two brothers at Statesville, N. C.—These brothers do a $100,000 business annually, handling more than 2,000 varieties, weighing over 2,000,000 pounds. Shortly after the war they started business in a very small way. At first they dealt chiefly in ginseng, for which there is always a demand in China. Snakeroot was also looked after, and the business grew to such an extent that the brothers secured the service of an eminent botanist. The traffic increased until 40,000 people are kept busy collecting herbs, and delivering them to four or five hundred stores, scattered over some thirty counties in Western North Carolina. These collectors are chiefly women, children and old men.

LONDON, May 20th.—Fierce gales have prevailed and great damage has been done in various parts of England In Kent the wind blew with the violence of a hurricane. Snow and hailstorms have been experienced in the lake districts of Scotland. In London trees in the parks were injured and many were blown down. Many wrecks are reported to have occurred on the coast.

DANVILLE, Va., May 19th, 2 p. m.—At an early hour this morning fire broke out in the frame tobacco factory of Pemberton & Penn, on Bridge street destroying about 17 buildings including W. N. Shelton's large leaf tobacco factory, Pemberton and Penn's large factory, Machine shops owned by N. D. Vandegraft at North Danville, besides many other large buildings belonging to C. A. Raine, and several tenement houses. Nearly 3,000,000 pounds of tobacco destroyed. Shelton's loss not known, but insurance at $75,000 does not cover. Pemberton & Penn's loss $85,000 insurance for $66,000.

LONDON, May 19.—In the house of Commons this evening Col. King Harmon, parliamentary under Secretary for Ireland, replying to Mr. R McDonald (Parnelite) in reference to the remarkable increase in the emigration from Ireland, said it should be attributed partly to a fear entertained by the masses that the new crimes act would enable the authorities to punish persons for past violations of law,, and partly to the fact that nuumbers of Irish people were forced to leave the country because of their disinclination to join secret societies The emigration statistics of Ireland show that necrly twelve thousand persons left the Island during the single month of April.

A Gift For All.

In order to give all a chance to test it, and thus be convinced of its wonderful curative powers, Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, will be, for a limited time, given away. This offer is not only liberal, but shows unbounded faith in the merits of this great remedy. All who suffer from Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any affection of Throat, Chest, or Lungs, are especially requested to call at Dr. V. O Thompson's Drug Store, and get a Trial Bottle Free, Large Bottles $1.

Headquarters!

S. E. ALLEN,

CORNER 3rd AND MAIN STREETS, WINSTON, N. C.

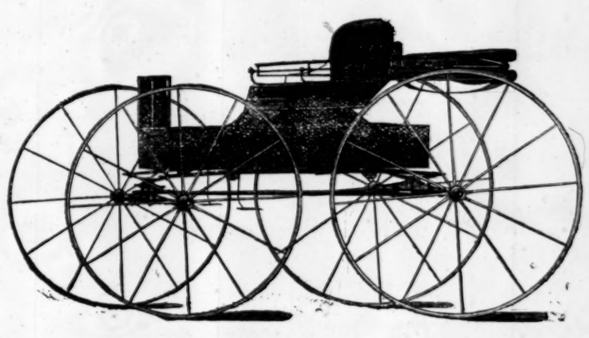
HARDWARE, CROCKERY, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

GLASSWARE, LAMPS, &c.

—AGENT FOR—

AGENT FOR

Champion Mowers, Reapers and Binders,
Farmer's Favorite Grain Drill,
Farmer Girl Cook Stove,
Fairbank's Standard Scales,
Longman and Martinez strictly pure prepared Paints,
King's Great Western Powder Company's Powder.
Hercules Powder or Dynamite,
Leader Corn Shellers,
Victor Cane Mills,
Cardwell Threshers and Horse Powers,
Farmer Friend Plows, &c.



STOCK

Consists of a full and complete line of all goods usually kept in a first-class

HARDWARE AND CROCKERY STORE.

Iron, Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes, Steel Plows, Glass, Paints, Putty, Oils, Varnishes &c. Carriage and Wagon Makers Tools and Material, Builders Tools, Material and Hardware, Locks, Hinges, Butts, Screws Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c.

Pistols, Guns, Ammunition, Fish Hooks Nets, &c. Farmers, Blacksmith and Mechanics Tools.

CROCKERY.

China, Dinner and Tea Sets, Porcelain White Granite, Iron Stone China, C. C Ware, Glass Ware, Lamps, Wicks, Burners, &c.

T. T. HAYDOCK'S BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, &c., &c.

CAR LOAD IN STOCK.

Renews Her Youth.

Mrs. Phœbe Chesley, Peterson, Clay Co., Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, and have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all diseases and pain."

Try a bottle, only 50c. at Dr. V. O. Thompson's Drug Store, Winston.

The Public Interested.

When manufacturers of an article are asking the public to consume their wares, it is indeed refreshing to know that they are reliably endorsed, as illustrated by the united endorsement of Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic and Liver Pills by the druggists of St. Paul.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no payment required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by Dr. V. O. Thompson, Winston, N. C.

MR. M. S. HAMLIN.

His Lifelong Ailment Receives Wonderful Relief.

No one is known here more favorably than Mr. Hamlin, a worthy young gentleman of industry, probity and truth. He has been a lifelong sufferer. Of late he has found wonderful relief in the use of Swift's Specific. Mr. Hamlin gives in the subjoined lines a brief accurate account of how he was affected, and the beneficial results derived from wonderful blood medicine S. S. S.:

WINSTON, N. C., April 12, 1887.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Gentlemen:—Ever since I was seven years of age, I have had what the doctor's call hip disease, and which I call white swelling. My hip was drawn out of place. There was a swelling at the knee-joint, where there is a profuse running, which has been there for years. Of course this has greatly depleted my system, together with a surgical operation on the leg bone.

I tried every known blood purifier to build up my system, but none did me good until I took S. S. S. I use it every Spring. It always builds me up, giving me appetite and digestion, and enabling me to stand the long, trying, enervating, hot summer days. To me there is no such medicine for purifying the blood, and building up the wasted system. On using it, I soon became strong of body, and easy of mind; my color changes from a pale worn look to a healthy robust complexion.

Yours truly
M. S. HAMLIN.

Valuable treatise on all blood diseases mailed free on application to Swift's Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.
5 inches.

Scribner's Magazine for June.

Bonaparte. Frontispiece. From a painting by Appiani.

Some Illustrations of Napoleon and his Times. By John C. Ropes. With illustrations from the author's collection

An Art Master. By John Boyle O'Beilly.

The Ethics of Democracy, by F. J. Stimson.

Sister Annunciata, by Henrietta Christian Wright.

A Collection of Unpublished Letters of Thackery—III, illustrated by portraits and reproductions of drawings by Thackery. (To be continued in further numbers.)

For an Old Poet. By H. C Bunner.

Miss Pringle's Neighbors, by Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson.

An Uncommercial Republic, by W. T. Brigham, with illustrations from photographs by the author.

Miss Peck's Promotion, by Sarah O. Jewett, illustrated by E. W. Kemble.

Separation, by Ellen Burroughs.

Seth's Brother's Wife, Chapter XXI-XXIII, by Harold Frederick.

Preparation, by Mrs. James T. Fields.

Two Russians, by Nora Perry.

Fulfilment, by Graham R. Tomson.

The Magic Flight in Folk-lore, by H. E. Warner.

The Stone-Cutters, by Elizabeth Akers.

Commercial College of KY. UNIVERSITY, LEXINGTON, KY.
Cheapest & Best Business College in the World.
Highest Honor and Gold Medal over all other Colleges, at World's Exposition, for System of Book-Keeping and General Business Education. 8000 Graduates in Business. 10 Teachers employed. Cost of Full Business Course, including Tuition, Stationery and Board, about $50. Short-Hand, Type-Writing & Telegraphy, specialties. No Vacation. Enter Now. Graduates Guaranteed Success. For circulars, address Ephraim W. Smith, Principal, or Wilbur R. Smith, President, Lexington, Ky.

W. N. GARBODEN,

MANUFACTURER OF

Boots & Shoes

CROSLAND BUILDING,

SALEM, N. C.

REPAIRING NEATLY and CHEAPLY DONE.

GOOD WORK. BOTTOM PRICES.

GIVE ME A TRIAL.

I also Keep on Hand a Stock of

SHOE FINDINGS.

No. 44—3m.

NEW STORE.

FRESH GOODS.

I TAKE THE LIBERTY OF ANNOUNCing to the public that I now occupy the building on MAIN STREET in SALEM, vacated by Mr. Reynard, next door to Shaffner's Drug Store, and have put into it a lot of

FRESH GROCERIES

I will sell as cheap as any one else, and by fair and honest dealing I intend to merit public patronage. I respectfully invite all to call and examine my stock, learn my prices, and give me at least a share of your trade.

Yours truly,
J. A. SANDY.

Salem, N. C., Mar. 31, 1887—3m.

GRAIN DRILLS The PENNSYLVANIA

he most perfect Force Feed Fertilizer Drill in existen ce. Send for catalogue. **SAW** and Grist MILLS, **Steam Engines** Threshing Machines, Corn Shellers and Standard Agricultural Implements generally Send for illustrated catalogue. A. B. FARQUHAR. Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.

E. A. GRIFFITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
WINSTON, N. C.

OFFICE OVER CLARK & FORD'S STORE.

Will practice in Superior, Supreme and Federal Courts. Strict attention given to all business, especially to collection of claims. Will negotiate loans on the best of security. Mar. 4, '86—tf.

HARTER'S IRON TONIC
THE ONLY TRUE

Will purify the BLOOD regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS and RESTORE the HEALTH and VIGOR of YOUTH. Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength and Tired Feeling absolutely cured: Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Relieves the mind and supplies Brain Power. Suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex will find in DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe, speedy cure. Gives a clear, healthy complexion. All attempts at counterfeiting only adds to its popularity. Do not experiment—get ORIGINAL AND BEST Dr. HARTER'S LIVER PILLS Cure Constipation, Liver Complaint and Sick Headache. Sample Dose and Dream Book mailed on receipt of two cents in postage. THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

LADIES

A. N. ZEVELY & SON,
Agents for Mail Contractors,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ICE AND COAL.

D. H. KING,
ICE AND COAL DEALER,
3RD AND DEPOT STREETS,
WINSTON, N. C.

Belo Pond Ice Delivered Promptly Every Morning, Sundays Excepted.

For convenience I will keep open the Ice House on Sundays from 7 to 10 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.

ORDERS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

D. H. KING.

April 21—3 m.

FAMILY BIBLES.

Persons wishing FAMILY BIBLES will please call and examine styles and prices at the Salem Bookstore. JOHN H. ZEVELY.

FRIES, GIERSH & SENSEMAN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS.

SPRING 1887.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

Jeans,	Bed Tick,	Cashmere,	White Goods,
Cottonades,	Ginghams,	Delaines,	Cheese Cloth,
Domestics,	Bunch Cotton,	CrinkleSeersucker,	Prints,
Shirtings,	Carpet Warp,	Dress Ginghams,	Knitting Yarn,
Plaids,	Oil Cloth,	Lawns,	Hoisery, &c.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Sugar,	Flour,	Hams,	Tea,
Coffee,	Meal,	Shoulders,	Molasses,
Bacon.	Kerosene Oil,	Rice,	Syrup,
Lard,	Snuff,	Hominy,	Tobacco & Cigars.

HARDWARE.

Avery Plows,	Glass,	Spades.	Hoes,
Nails,	Rakes,	Trace Chains,	Forks and Shovels,
Hinges and Locks,	Hammers,	Screws,	Axes and Cutlery.

ALL KINDS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Fertilizer, Field Seeds, Seed Potatoes, Corn, Oats, Feedstuff, Salt, Lime, &c.

AGENT FOR SALEM AND WINSTON FOR

ZEIGLER BROS' FINE SHOES.

For neatness, comfort, style and durability, these Shoes are justly celebrated. A big line

FOR LADIES, CENTS' AND CHILDREN

always in stock. We also carry a good assortment of other and cheaper shoes.

We want your trade and will guarantee prices as low as the lowest,—quality of goods considered. When you come to the city make our store headquarters, ample stable room for your stock. All kinds of country produce bought and sold.

Your friends,

FRIES, GIERSH & SENSEMAN, Main St., Salem, N, C

March 17, 1887—6m.

HARDWARE.

McCormick MOWERS & REAPERS.	MACHINERY of all kinds.	HARNESS of all styles.
Clipper and F. F. PLOWS.	ENGINES & BOILERS.	Manufactured by us and Guaranteed
Hoes, Traces,	Mill Supplies,	1st CLASS.
Hames, &c.	Belting and Oils.	Patent Riveted Collars.
	Corn and Flour Mills.	

A Large Line of COOK STOVES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

Special attention to Wholesale Trade. Come and see us, or write for prices.

BROWN, ROGERS & CO., Winston, N. C.

March 25-6m.

C. E. BENNETT. J. A. BENNETT.

WINSTON MARBLE WORKS!

BENNETT BROS.,

DEALERS IN

MARBLE and GRANITE

MONUMENTS,

HEADSTONES, TABLETS, MANTELS, &c., &c.

SPECIAL DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

Opposite Brown's Warehouse, Main Street, WINSTON, N. C

No. 28-tf.-July 15, 1886.

W. P. ORMSBY,

Would inform his friends and the public that, in addition to his old stand in Salem, he is now running a store and office in

WINSTON, N. C., LIBERTY BLOCK,

WHERE ALL FIRST-CLASS

ORGANS, PIANOS & MUSICAL GOODS,

can be procurred at lowest possible terms. Also the famous

Light Running Domestic Sewing Machine.

LOOK FOR THE SIGN

ORMSBY & HARRELL,

SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE AND DOMESTIC MACHINE OFFICE, LIBERTY BLOCK, OPPOSITE FARMER'S WAREHOUSE.

rgans, Pianos and all musical instruments and Sewing Machines repaired or exchange.

T. R. PURNELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

BUSINESS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

Our Agent will spend the Winter in North Carolina, Selling and erecting our

Springfield Gas Machine

He has with him competent mechanics, with tools prepared to put up **Gas Machines, Pipe and Fixtures.** Send for illustrated circular. Address GILBERT & BAKER M'F'G CO., 75 Maiden Lane New York, or JAMES P. CLIFFORD, Grand Central Hotel, Asheville, N. C. No. 2—1m.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1887.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

On and after Sunday Nov. 14th, trains leave as follows:

No. 9 Leaves 6.30 a. m. Mail closes 11 p.m.
" 10 Arrives 12.00 a. m.
" 11 Leaves 7.45 p. m. Mail closes 6 p.m.
" 12 Arrives 12.15 a. m.
Money Order and Register business closes at 6.00 p. m.

☞ See Tax Listing notices for Broadbay and South Fork Townships.

—Showers Monday and Tuesday.

—Davidson court commences June fifth.

— Wm. F. Grabs, presented us with a lot of fine apples, one of them two years old.

—At the strawberry festival in Winston on Friday night, over thirty dollars were realized.

—Superior Court in session, Judge Boykin presiding. 175 State and 51 civil cases on the docket.

—R. B. Glenn, Esq., of Winston, will deliver the address at the close of Rockford High School, June 28.

—The contract for the building of Messrs. Vaughn & Pepper's store has been awarded to Messrs. Fogle Brothers.

—Our famous band of music was out Tuesday afternoon in the band wagon drawn by 8 horses, A. Fogle, reinsman.

—Miss Rebecca Stauber fell down some steps Sunday night, receiving severe bruises on her body and head, and still lies in an unconscious state.

—There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Roanoke and Southern Railroad Company in Winston, on the 1st day of June, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing the company by election of officers.

—We learn that E. A. Oldham, Editor of the Winston *Sentinel*, has accepted the position tendered him of managing editor of the Daily and Weekly *Hot Blast*, of Anniston, Alabama. We wish Mr. Oldham much success in his new undertaking.

—George Flynt near Bethania, Forsyth County, had two horses tied at or near his barn one day last week, when a storm come up; one of the animals becoming frightened broke loose, the other was killed by lightning, says the Danbury *Reporter*.

S. F. ACADEMY COMMENCEMENT.

The Baccalaureate Sermon will be preached in Academy Chapel, on Monday evening June 13th, by Rev. Dr. Edwards, of Danville, Va.

Annual Address before Graduating Class by Hon. R. A. Ayres, Attorney General of Virginia. The programme will be issued shortly, and full particulars given.

—The Promenade Concert given by the Literary Society in the Square, on Saturday night, was a success, pecuniarily as well as general enjoyment. The welkin rang with the merry shouts of children, and the exhilerating music of the band made it an evening of real pleasure. The Society reaped a net profit of about $70.

—The Tax-lister and Assessors for Winston Township will attend for the purpose of listing the taxable property of the township: Court House, Winston, June 7th–10th; Salem, Belo House, June 13th and 14th; Cool Springs, June 18th; Court House Winston, June 20th—25th; Salem, Belo House, 27th and 28th.

—On Monday evening, May 30th, 1887, the members of the Chautauqua Circle will have their last meeting of the season. Quotations from Addison will be given, in answer to the roll call, and the members are expected to be ready with answers to the questions on this years' reading as found on their Memoranda. Some new features will be introduced into the program,—and altogether an entertaining evening may be expected. 2t.

—Some twenty-five of the Forsyth Riflemen left for the National Drill at Washington on Saturday evening last, acting as Color Guard to the N. C. Battalion under command of Col. Glenn. They arrived at Washington on Sunday, and went into Camp George Washington, which will be the home of the soldiers during this week. It is situated south of the drill grounds on a rising slope of lawn, extending from the base of the Washington Monument in a southerly and easterly direction to the streets which separate the monument grounds from the Agricultural Reservation and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. In the extreme south-eastern corner of the grounds there have been erected a number of neat portable wooden buildings. In one them Gen. Augur, commanding officer of the drill, will have his headquarters, and the others will be occupied by his staff and the hospital corps, which will be under the direction of the American Association of the Red Cross.

JUST RECEIVED a full line of Toile Du Nord Ginghams, Windson Fancies and Simpson's prints.

Clinard & Brookes.

The Salem Orchestra's Concert.

On Monday night last our people were treated to a miscellaneous concert by the Salem Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Bobby Carmichael, that was one of the most delightful ever given in this place, and all the more interesting because it was "our own" home material.

Mr. Carmichael, who has already made a name for himself with the leading concert and theatrical companies of the country during the past few years, has been at home for a few weeks, after an absence of two years, and naturally enough became interested in that musical renaissance whose leaven has been working among our young men for some time. Hence the concert of Monday night. The selections were all of the most taking character. The orchestra played with a nerve and a dash that was unlooked for, and carried the audience to a higher pitch of enthusiasm than we have ever seen here. Mr. Carmichael's direction was followed with most intelligent exactness, and the shading was given with exquisite finish and nicety. The arrangement of the orchestral accompaniments for the vocal solos was charming, and combined with the fine voices of the singers, made those selections gems of purest music.

The concert was opened with an Overture, "Welcome," by Catlin. Mr. K. S. Lott sang, with noble voice and fine pronunciation, "The Old Turnkey," and responded to a most enthusiastic encore. Mr. D. S. Butner played Haslem's "Fa La La," with variations, for the flute, with charming ease, the trills and scales flowing out like streams of limpid water. An encore followed as a matter of course. Medley overture, "Pretty as a Picture, was given by the full Orchestra, with great brilliancy. With orchestral accompaniment, Mrs. H. E. Fries sang, "Come, the Bark is Moving." An often expressed wish to hear Mrs. Fries with this accompaniment was thus gratified, and the mingling of the strains of the violin, flute, clarionet, cornet, trombone and piano with that glorious soprano was beautiful and received, as it warmly deserved, a most demonstrative encore.

Part II. opened with a descriptive overture, "Forge in the Forest," by Michaelis. The first movement was Midnight, given with great power by the strings. Then followed The Brook and Morning, with the chirping of birds and the rousing of nature. Then came the sturdy blows of the blacksmith and his helper, and then with ever increasing rapidity of motion, the day's work began. The different movements were carefully directed, the orchestra and conductor being in perfect sympathy. The effect of the whole was very fine, and was most vigorously redemanded. The event of the evening was Mr. Carmichael's violin solo. That he could play his friends knew, but that he was a master of his instrument filled every one with astonished delight. Purity of tone, delicacy of phrasing, and admirable tecnique are the marked features of his playing, which is further marked by an utter absence of the facial and bodily contortions which we have frequently observed in other artists. An encore followed, and Mr. Carmichael gave the "Mocking Bird," with such a profusion of embellishment, such clearness of the air through the different variations, such delicacy of expression, that a recall came immediately and enthusiastically, which Mr. Carmichael kindly responded to. Mrs. H. E. Fries sang Arditi's waltz song, "Ecstacy" with orchestral accompaniment. With a most charming stage presence, this lady sang with that clearness and fullness of voice which has made her our vocal favorite, and we wish for her that she may long retain that glorious organ which her kind heart prompts her to use so beautifully and charmingly for the benefit of our musical organizations and the delight of her many friends. A Mexican serenade, a la Mandolin, given with great precision and beauty, and the closing selection "Good Night," these latter two by the orchestra, closed the most delightful and enjoyable concert we have listened to in many a long day.

Wherever he may go, Mr. Carmichael may be sure that he will carry with him the best wishes of his home people, and we all hope that he will continue to climb that ladder upon which he already stands so high, nor cease his efforts until he shall have reached its highest elevation.

At the conclusion of the concert a large number of specially invited guests assembled in the Academy dining room, where an informal reception was held, and elegant refreshments served, under the direction of Mrs. Eliza Carmichael and Miss Alma. Mr. Ormsby returned the thanks of the orchestra to Mr. Carmichael for his untiring efforts to bring the concert to its successful conclusion, and also thanked Dr. Rondthaler for the use of the chapel. In reply Dr. Rondthaler gave the orchestra strong words of encouragement. After a short time spent in conversation the company dispersed highly pleased with the evening's entertainment.—Com.

—Baldness may be avoided by the use of Hall's Hair Renewer, which prevents the falling out of the hair, and stimulates it to renewed growth and luxuriance. It restores faded or gray hair to its original dark color, and cures nearly every disease of the scalp.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

—Corn is growing nicely, and insects are not so troublesome as they were when it first came up.

—There will be scarcely any tobacco planted in our neighborhood, but there will be a large crop of corn tended.

—Spring chickens are beginning to be offered for sale on the streets in Salem and Winston. They bring very good prices.

—The Union Meeting of the Liberty Baptist Association will meet at New Friendship on Friday. Rev. Morton will preach the introductory sermon.

—Measles are still prevalent in some parts of Davidson, but they do not seem to be as severe as they were a few weeks ago.

—There is a good stand of grass on meadows this spring, and hay making time will come rather early.

—David Jones says that he has a peach tree, one side of which is just in blossom, and the other side of it, has small peaches on it.

—A large amount of tan-bark has been hauled to Salem this spring. Scarcity of grain, has made it a necessity for farmers to put as much bark in market as they can.

—A letter from James W. Newsom, of Rural Hall, says that according to arrangements, Rev. M. H. Brown will take charge of the Lutheran churches in Forsyth county, as pastor, sometime in July.

—A valuable work horse belonging to Mrs. Elizabeth Nading, of Broadbay Township, died in Salem on last Thursday. The horse eat at noon as usual, and in less than an hour from the time it wat fed, it died.

—German carp are becoming common in ponds along most of our streams. We hear of several large ones being caught in Muddy Creek, Middle Fork, and South Fork. They must have been scattered through these waters by ponds breaking.

—We hear some persons complaining that bugs did so much damage to Irish potato tops that they cannot make a half crop. One person says he saved his crop by planting near enough the house for the chickens to destroy the insects.

—Watermelon vines are, generally, looking well. There has been a large crop planted in this section of the county. We saw one patch of several acres, and hear of others in the near vicinity of almost the same size.

—There has been much talk about a pair of sea fowls which came to a pond in Geo. Miller's bottom. We hear that the birds have been killed, and proved to be a pair of loons.

Waughtown Items.

Business quiet and calm.

Wagons go off very slow.

Fruit hurt by hailstorm on the 6th

Sam'l J. Nissen's Tobacco Factory in full operation. Sam's Tobacco is noted for its cleanliness. No one puts up nicer plugs than Sam.

J. H. Sink's new store about ready for goods.

J. H. Lane just out from the measles, the only case in town.

Z. N. Sink is in the saw mill business at Walnut Cove.

W. W. Phillips is laid up with boils.

Wheat promises well.

Oscar Shepperd and Bobbie Nissen are off for Washington.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS FROM OUR FRIENDS.

BETHANY HIGH SCHOOL.

Bethany, Davidson Co., N. C., May 23d, 1887.

Messrs Editors:—Your correspondent had the pleasure of witnessing the closing exercises of the Bethany High School, which took place on the 19th inst., there being a large crowd in attendance. The Lexington Cornet Band rendered the music in superior style. The Students) acquitted themselves admirably, especially when the shortness of the term, 3 months, is taken into consideration, and that the principal and students were entire strangers at the beginning of the term, being the first term of Prof. Biesecker. He is a young man, and has shown himself thoroughly prepared to successfully carry on a school of high grade, as all who were present will testify.

The address of W. B. Glenn, Esq., was well received, and was alone worth the attentance of the people. Full of good advice, cloquently and impressively given, it was considered one of the speaker's best efforts.

Parents having children to educate can do no better than to give them a full course in Bethany High School, which has but recently been re-opened under the present management.

While there will be a fair crop of apples, the supply of peaches and cherries will be meagre. The strawberry crop is short. J. R. O.

WOMEN

Needing renewed strength, or who suffer from infirmities peculiar to their sex, should try

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine combines Iron with pure vegetable tonics, and is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It Enriches and Purifies the Blood, Stimulates the Appetite, Strengthens the Muscles and Nerves—in fact, thoroughly Invigorates.

Clears the complexion, and makes the skin smooth. It does not blacken the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*all other Iron medicines do.*

Mrs. Elizabeth Baird, 74 Farwell Ave., Milwaukee, Wis., says, under date of Dec. 26th, 1884: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters, and it has been more than a doctor to me, having cured me of the ills ladies have in life. Also cured me of Liver Complaint, and now my complexion is clear and rosy. It has also been beneficial to my children."

Mrs. Louisa C. Bragdon, East Lockport, N. Y., says: "I have suffered untold misery from Female Complaints, and could obtain relief from nothing except Brown's Iron Bitters."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

Constipation

Is a universal and most troublesome disorder. It causes Headache, Mental Depression, impairs the Sight and Hearing, destroys the Appetite, and, when long continued, causes Enlargement of the Liver, Inflammation of the Bowels, and Piles. Constipation is speedily cured by Ayer's Pills.

For a number of months I was troubled with Costiveness, in consequence of which I suffered from Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, and a disordered liver. My eyes also troubled me. I was compelled to wear a shade over them, and, at times, was unable to bear exposure to the light. I was entirely

CURED BY USING

three boxes of Ayer's Pills. I have no hesitation in pronouncing this medicine to be the best cathartic ever made.—James Eccles, Poland, Ohio.

I suffered from Constipation, and, consequently, from Headache, Indigestion, and Piles, for years. Ayer's Pills, which I took at the suggestion of a friend, have given me effectual relief. I commenced taking this remedy two months ago, and am now free from Constipation, the removal of which has caused my other troubles to disappear, and greatly improved my general health.—W. Keeler, Amherst, Mass.

I suffered from Constipation, which assumed such an obstinate form that I feared a stoppage of the bowels. Two boxes of Ayer's Pills cured me, completely.—D. Burke, Saco, Me. ††

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

Dalton, Stokes County N. C., May 25th, 1882.

The farmers in this section are busy plowing and cleaning corn.—The weather is warm and rather dry. Showery since Monday. A good deal of tobacco yet to plant.

Wheat is now heading out and in blossom and looks well. Fruit will be rather scarce this season. Insects are very destructive to vegetation this season. Crosstics for the Mt. Airy Railroad are being furnished all along the line, and some have made it pay. G.

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending May 21, 1887:

Ladies.

Miss J. H. Dalton, (2) Miss Lucy Rite, Miss Ellen Scales, Miss Emma Swaim.

Gentlemen.

Emanuel Fishel, Mr. D. J. Hill, Mr. Mack Ferryman.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters. If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter office. T. B. DOUTHIT, P. M.

MARRIED.

In Winston, on the 17th inst., J. A. Meroney to Mrs. Carrie L. Pegram.

In Davidson county, on the 19th inst., by Elder Wm. Turner, Charles Wall to Miss Betty Charles, daughter of Fulton Charles.

DIED.

On the 18th inst., in this county, of paralysis, John Hasten, a well known and good citizen.

At Oak Ridge, on the 18th inst., Mrs. Ione Holt *nee* Parker, wife of Prof. R. O. Holt. She was a graduate of Salem Female Academy.

In Salem, May 19th, Mrs. Agiley Anna Martha Poe, aged 51 years, 7 months and 21 days.

In Salem, May 22nd, Mrs. Phebe Jane Kimel, (m. n.) Long, wife of Francis Kimel, aged 29 years, 4 months and 21 days.

In Forsyth county, Joel Vest, aged 74 years, 9 months and 27 days.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST COLLEGE.

The Commercial College of Kentucky University, received the Highest Honor and Gold Medal at the World's Exposition over all other Colleges for system of Book-keeping and Business Education. It is situated in the beautiful, healthy and renowned city of Lexington, Ky., accessible by the leading railroads. Arrange now to enter this College, as students can enter at any time. Read advertisement of this College in another column and write for particulars to its President, Wilbur R. Smith, Lexington, Ky.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

J. G. Veach's **Ajustable Ironing Stands,** for sale at A. C. Vogler's Furniture Store. They are highly recommended by numerous citizens of Salem.

—*Milk Shakes, Limeade, Lemonade, Ginger Ale, Raspberry Phosphates, Moxie and Ice Cold Soda Water* at Ashcraft & Owens.

—*Alabastine* is a superior wall finish, handsome and cheaper than paper or paint. It will fill up the cracks in the wall killing all vermin. For sale by Ashcraft & Owens, Winston, N. C.

—We must think or be left in the lurch. This age is too fast to go in the steps of our daddies. With improved implements we can do a third more work. ALLEN'S HARDWARE STORE is at your service.

—*Ready Mixed Paints,* by half pint, quart or gallon, at Ashcraft & Owens, Druggists, Winston, N. B.

—H. X. DWIRE, Liberty Street, Winston, offers Good Flour, Meal and Feed and a general stock of GROCERIES, at low prices. Also CLOTHING at from $4 to $15 per suit. March 17–2m.

HATS.—Great display of fashionable STRAW HATS, at C. R. Welfare's, price 25, 35, 50 cents and up. Call and see them.

LEOPOLD'S "TWIN CITY" CIGAR.

These cigars are the most exquisite that can be made for the money. They are strongly and very expensively perfumed with Havana Tobacco, and are easily distinguished from all other 5c. cigars by their quality. Ask your dealers for them. May 5—1m.

—*Royal Glue,* at wholesale and retail, by Ashcraft & Owens, Winston.

—It is a fact that C. R. Welfare has Syrup at 25 cents per gallon, finer at 35, better at 45 and Excelsior drips at 50 cents. All those wishing to buy should call early. Another lot of the curiosity Porto Rico just received at 40 cents. April 14–2t.

LAND SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Forsyth County, we will sell

80 ACRES,

of land (more or less) lying on the waters of South Fork of Muddy Creek, adjoining the lands of Samuel Woosley, T. Spaugh and others.

Sale to take place at the old Jesse Mock homestead on

Saturday, June 11th, 1887, 12 O'clock.

TERMS: One-third cash; balance in six months. Those wishing a good farm had better attend said sale.

A. B. MOCK, E. M. WEISNER, } *Executors of Jesse Mock, dec'd.*

May 12, 1887.

TAX LISTING.

THE LIST TAKER & ASSESSORS for South Fork Township will attend at the following places and times for the purpose of listing property and assessing the lands in said township.

At A. B. Macks June 7th.
" T. F. Jones' June 8th.
" J. E. Faw's June 9th and 10th.
" Courthouse, Winston, June 14th.

All persons will please attend promptly and save trouble.

J. E. FAW, List Taker.
A. B. MOCK and T. F. JONES, Assessors.

TAX LISTING.

THE undersigned taxlister and assessors for Broadbay Township, will attend at the following times and places to list for taxation for 1887. all real estate and personal property in said township:

At Hopewell School House, June 7th
" Sarah Clinard's - - June 8th
" Lowder's School House, June 9th
" Geo. E. Nissen & Co's Store, Waughtown, - - June 10 & 11

CHARLES ROTHROCK, Tax Lister.
E. J. HINE, W. M. NISSEN, } Assessors.

State of N. Carolina, Forsyth County. } In the Superior Court.

James T. Lineback, as Administrator of Elizabeth Studdard, deceased.

against

Yancey Whicker and others.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Studdard, John E. Studdard, Charles B. Studdard and Elwood Studdard, are necessary party defendants in this action, and that they are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for 6 successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in Salem, N. C., commanding the said non-resident defendants to appear at the office of the clerk of the Superior Court of Forsyth County, on the 13th day of May, 1887, to answer the complaint herein, demanding judgment for the sale of the lands of Elizabeth Studdard deceased, for assets to pay her debts; and let them take notice that if they fail to appear and answer the complaint, the Plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness, C. S. Hauser, Clerk of said Court, at office, March 30th, 1887.

C. S. HAUSER, Clerk of Forsyth Superior Court. March 31st, 1887–6w.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

FOR JUNE WILL CONTAIN:

Susa Excavations. By Madame Jane Dieulafoy. Fully Illustrated.

Kentucky Pioneers. By Colonel John Mason Brown. Richly Illustrated.

Cage Birds. By Dr. T. W. Greene. Illustrated.

The Route of the Wild Irishman (North Wales.) By W. H. Rideing. Illustrated.

A Sheet of Paper. By R. R. Bowker. Illustrated.

Stephen Wycherlie. A Story by Howard Pyle. Illustrated by the Author.

April Hopes. Part V. By W. D. Howells.

Narka. Part VI. By Kathleen O'Meara.

Mexican Notes. Part III. By C. D. Warner.

Social Studies. Second Series—*Continued.*

Railway Legislation. Py Prof. A. T. Hadley.

Editor's Easy Chair—G. W. Curtis.
Editor's Study—W. D. Howells.
Editor's Drawer—C. D. Warner.

PIEDMONT AIR LINE.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R. CO.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In effect March 13th, 1887.

Trains run by 75th Meridian Time.

SOUTHBOUND—Daily.

	No. 50	No 52
Lv New York,	4 45 night	4 30 p m
" Philadelphia,	7 20 a m	6 57 p m
" Baltimore,	9 45 a m	9 42 p m
" Washington,	11 20 a m	11 00 p m
" Charlottesville,	3 35 p m	3 00 a m
" Lynchburg,	5 50 p m	5 05 a m
" Richmond,	3 00 p m	2 30 a m
" Burkeville,	4 57 p m	4 25 a m
" Keyesville,	5 43 p m	5 04 a m
" Drakes Branch,	6 10 p m	5 21 a m
" Danville,	8 50 p m	8 05 a m
" Greensboro,	10 44 p m	9 48 a m
" Goldsboro,	11 50 p m	*5 00 pm
" Raleigh,	5 30 p m	*11 45 am
" Durham,	6 35 p m	*1 39 am
" Chapel Hill,	*5 30 p m	*11 00 am
" Hillsboro,	7 08 p m	3 28 p m
" Salem,	7 45 p m	6 30 p m
" High Point,	9 37 a m	10 16 a m
" Salisbury,	12 39 a m	11 23 a m
Ar Statesville,		12 39 p m
" Asheville,		6 55 p m
" Hot Springs,		9 39 p m
Lv Concord,	1 26 a m	11 59 p m
" Charlotte,	2 25 a m	1 00 p m
" Spartanburg,	5 36 a m	3 34 p m
" Greenville,	6 50 a m	4 48 p m
" Atlanta,	1 20 p m	10 40 p m

NORTHBOUND—Daily.

	No. 51	No. 53
Lv Atlanta,	7 00 p m	8 40 a m
Ar Greenville,	1 02 a m	2 32 p m
" Spartanburg,	2 17 a m	3 43 p m
" Charlotte,	5 05 a m	6 25 p m
" Concord,	6 01 a m	7 25 p m
" Salisbury,	6 41 a m	8 01 p m
" High Point,	7 54 a m	9 08 p m
" Greensboro,	8 32 a m	9 47 p m
" Salem,	*11 28 a m	*11 20 p m
" Hillsboro,	12 10 p m	*2 45 a m
" Durham,	12 47 p m	*4 45 a m
" Chapel Hill,	*1 20 p m	
" Raleigh,	1 50 p m	*6 50 a m
" Goldsboro,	4 40 p m	*11 20 a m
" Danville,	10 10 a m	11 28 p m
" Drakes Branch,	12 45 p m	2 41 a m
" Keyesville,	1 04 p m	3 01 a m
" Burkeville,	1 42 p m	3 53 a m
" Richmond,	3 45 a m	6 40 a m
Ar Lynchburg,	1 05 p m	2 00 a m
" Charlottesville,	3 30 p m	4 10 a m
" Washington,	8 23 p m	8 30 a m
" Baltimore,	11 25 p m	10 03 a m
" Philadelphia,	3 00 a m	12 35 p m
" New York,	6 20 a m	3 20 p m

* Daily except Sunday.

JAS. L. TAYLOR, Gen. Pass. Agent.
SOL. HAAS, Traffic Manager.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SLEEPING CAR SERVICE.

On trains 50 and 51, Pullman Buffett Sleeper between New York and Atlanta.

On trains 52 and 53, Pullman Buffet Sleeper between Washington and Montgomery, Washington and Aikin. Pullman Sleeper between Richmond and Greensboro. Pullman Sleeper between Greensboro and Raleigh.

Through tickets on sale at principal stations, to all points.

For rates and information apply to any agent of the Company, or to

GEO. W. HINSHAW. N. H. MEDEARIS.

HINSHAW & MEDEARIS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN

FIELD SEEDS, FERTILIZERS AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,

FOURTH STREET, WINSTON, N. C.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

To our Customers and the Public:—The population of Winston was about 430 when our Mr. Hinshaw arrived here nineteen years ago. Since the day of his arrival he had done whatever he could to build up and develop the agricultural interests, to build up a home market for all the products grown in this section and to aid in making a country and town that would be the pride of the State. He invested the first money in the tobacco business and put up the first Tobacco Warehouse built in Winston, and, in conjunction with others, held three successful Wheat and Cattle Fairs here which resulted in a favorable revolution in wheat, grass and stock growing, and caused Forsyth county to be the banner county at the State Exposition. During the 19 years he has had a trade and patronage that he is proud of and to his customers he returns his thanks. Now with increased facilities, increased capital and accurate knowledge of the needs and wants of the country, with a thoroughly organized and long established business, we feel we are in a better position to merit trade than ever before.

In our different departments can be found a

COMPLETE LINE OF MERCHANDISE

ALL BOUGHT IN QUANTITIES AS LOW AS MONEY AND EXPERIENCE WILL BUY. In the 11 rooms of our store buildings and in our two warehouses will be found a greater variety of merchandise than can be found in any other house in Western North Carolina.

FARMER'S SUPPLIES AND GROCERIES OF EVERY KIND.

STAPLE HARDWARE, EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES, TIN AND WOODEN WARE, DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SHOES, BOOTS, HATS, &c., &c.

OUR LADIES' DRESS GOODS, NOTION AND SHOE DEPARTMENT

is in charge of Mr. John A. Burton and Miss Lillie George, and will be more complete than ever before and goods will be sold *remarkably low. All the ladies are invited to examine this department.*

OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

is represented in the house by N. H. Medearis, W. T. Poindexter, of Yadkin county, and Boon M. Rose, of Davie county, and on the road by J. C. Goodman, of Rockingham county.

OUR GRAIN, FLOUR, MEAT AND HEAVY GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Is in charge of A. R. Wright, of Chatham county, assisted by W. C. Sprinkle and Richard Westmoreland, of Forsyth.

J. M. Martin, of Stokes, and H. C. Holman, of Davie county, together, with all the other salesmen, are always ready to wait on customers in the general retail departments; while the well-known and "Old Reliable" Carter Morehead continues to move the goods to and from the railroad and deliver through town.

☞ We carry a large stock of CHOICE RED and SAPLING CLOVER SEED, ORCHARD GRASS, HERDS GRASS, KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS and TIMOTHY SEEDS—wholesale and retail at lowest prices.

We continue to sell the

Star Brand Special Tobacco Manure and Star Brand Guano,

two of the most reliable brands of fertilizers made. Messrs. Allison & Addison, the manufacturers, assure us that they will not change the quality of these excellent fertilizers, except to improve them—a thing they are constantly striving to do. Each successive season shows more clearly the importance of cultivating less land, manuring more liberally and growing only fine tobacco. The Star Brand Special Tobacco Manure, as a producer of the desirable grades that are always saleable at good prices, is not excelled—while the Guano stands at the head of the list of fertilizers for general crops. The price of the Special Tobacco Manure will be lower than heretofore. ☞ *In response to inquiries, we have to say that we will sell fertilizers on time to parties who will secure the payment beyond question.*

CREDIT IN RETAIL DEPARTMENTS!

We beg to say to our customers that, having only one price for goods at retail and the profits being very small, we cannot afford to sell on credit. We make this pnblic statement so that if any one who has heretofore run an account with us is referred to the firm or to J. W. Brown, our book keeper, he will not be offended. We will do what we can to make it to your interest to trade with us and cordially invite all to come and examine our stock and prices.

Yours Very Truly

HINSHAW & MEDEARIS.

March 10, 1887–tf.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

STANTON & HOLTON,

STARBUCK BLOCK, WINSTON, N. C.,

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR THE BEST

Patent Roller Flour, White Corn Meal,

CORN CHOP, SHIP STUFF AND GRAIN OF ALL KINDS.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS IS OUR MOTTO.

The farmers will find it to their interest to call on us as we buy direct from headquarters, and can sell as cheap as anyone in town.

We are here to stay and expect by honest and fair dealings to merit the patronage of the entire community.

Don't forget the place, Starbuck Block, next door to Orinoco Warehouse.

Respectfully,

STANTON & HOLTON.

No. 10—March 10, 1887—3m.

NOTICE.

Susan Jones, vs. Jesse Jones. } Application for Divorce.

It appearing that after due diligence defendant in above entitled action cannot be found in the State, service by publication is hereby ordered to be made in the *People's Press* for six consecutive weeks; and let the defendant take notice that unless he appears at the court-house in Winston and answers or demurs to the complaint during the term of the Superior Court, beginning on the 4th Monday in May, 1887, notice will be made for the relief sought.

C. S. HAUSER, C. S. C.

April 14th, 1887—6w.

Announcement.

We have just received direct from Northern cities, and are now opening an entirely New and Fresh Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Notions, Plain and Fancy Groceries, a full and complete line of Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Drugs and Crockery, and everything generally kept in a first class General Merchandise Store.

We have purchased at the lowest cash figures, and will sell at the lowest possible margin. We hope by fair dealings and polite attention to all persons to merit a fair share of the public patronage. Mr. Clinard cordially invites all his old friends and the public generally to come and see him. With an experience of 40 years in the mercantile business he feels flattered that he can please his friends of the past and hopes to add many to the list of those whom he has waited upon.

Very respectfully, yours,

CLINARD & BROOKES.

Pfohl & Stockton Old Stand, Salem, N. C.

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat,	$0 90 to 1 00
Corn, per bushel,	65 to 70
Oats, " "	00 to 45
Rye, " "	00 to 00
Barley, per bushel,	00 to 00
Flour, per hundred,	2 10 to 2 50
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel,	0 00 to 0 70
Peas, (white,) " "	0 00 to 00
Beans, (col'd,) " "	00 to 95
Beans, (white)" "	1 00 to 1 20
Onion Setts, per bushel,	0 00 t0 00
Pork,	7 to 8
Lard,	8 to 00
Country Meat, (hog round,)	07 to 12
" Hams,	00 to 00
Green Apples, per bushel,	0 00 to 0 00
Eggs,	11 to 12
Butter, per pound,	15 to 20
Tallow, " "	5 to 00
Beeswax, " "	00 to 10
Flax Seed, per bushel,	90 to 0 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bushel,	75 to 1 00
Potatoes, sweet, " "	80 to 1 00
Cabbage, per pound,	2 to 0 08
Chickens,	15 to 20
Hay	50 to 68

Winston Tobacco Market.

The breaks are larger this week than at any time this year. Some improvement in quality.

Lugs.—Common, sound,	$ 1.00 to $ 3.00
" Medium,	5.50 to 8.00
" Good,	9.00 to 12.00
" Fine,	15.00 to 15.00
Leaf.—Common,	2.50 to 4.00
" Medium,	7.00 to 9.00
" Good,	11.50 to 16.00
Cutters.—Good,	18.00 to 25.00
" Fine,	28.00 to 32,00
Wrappers.—Common,	16.00 to 20.00
" Medium,	25.00 to 35.00
" Good,	40.00 to 55.00
" Fine,	55.00 to 60.00

Organs and Pianos.

C. N. BROWN,

ABBOTT'S CREEK, N. C.

Has constantly on hand several styles of the most popular and best

PIANOS AND ORGANS

in the market.

TERMS EASY. Partial payments by contract. Lowest prices for cash. Instruments delivered and set up ready for use.

Address C. N. BROWN,
Abbott's Creek. P. O., Davidson Co., N. C

WANTED

Everybody in North Carolina who are not already subscribers, to send their address on postal card, for sample copy of the WEEKEY NEWS AND OBSERVER and special offer during December.

Address, NEWS AND OBSERVER, Raleigh, N

FOR **MAN** AND **BEAST!**

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted Muscles,
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Eruptions,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Hoof Ail,
Burns,	Stitches,	Screw Worms,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Swinney,
Stings,	Backache,	Saddle Galls,
Bites,	Galls,	Piles.
Bruises,	Sores,	
Bunions,	Spavin	
Corns,	Cracks.	

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its **universal applicability.** Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.
The Housewife needs it for general family use.
The Canaler needs it for his teams and his men.
The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.
The Miner needs it in case of emergency.
The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.
The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.
The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.
The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.
The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.
The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.
The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.
The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.
Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.
Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.
Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

CHOICE BOOKS.

Ben Hur, Fair God, Jess, Hornet's Nest, Miss Churchill Silence of Dean Maitland, Earnest Trifler, Lamplighter, Scudder's Stories and Romances, Burglars in Paradise.

Facsimile editions of
Herbert Temple, 1633,
The Complete Angler, 1653,
Pilgrim's Progress, 1678.

The above are quaint volumes and a typographical curiosity.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN GEMS.

Inkstands, Jewel Boxes, Scarf Pins and Mineral Cabinets.

Curious and valuable.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

BLAIR'S STATIONERY

for Schools and Correspondence at Manufacturers Prices.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

10 CENT *Dictionary.* 10

A good pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language

FOR 10 CENTS.

All the new words with an Appendix of Abbreviations, New Rules for Spelling &c., &c., at the

SALEM BOOKSTORE, Salem, N. C

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

New York Girls Who Walk.

The New York Walking Club—there is a club, of course, Young America does nothing singly—has been organized within a month. It binds its members, "society" girls all, to five miles a day in fair weather, to two miles in foul. It has a club pace, a club costume, and a club rendezvous. Three miles and a half an hour is the rate of motion it insists upon, and Wednesday afternoons are fixed for its grand meets. In the matter of wearables it is at once latitudinarian and specific. It has abjured the corset—was the like ever heard before?—and high heels are a tabooed barbarism. Long skirts are on the forbidden list, and walking jackets, with coat-sleeves as far removed as possible from the arm-confining dolman, are written down among the necessaries.

Baby Life Among the Apaches.

Leaning against wagons and buildings are dozens of little baskets with baby Apaches sucking their fists therein. The baskets are of the regular Indian style, and the poor babies are strapped and laced into them tight and snug, nothing showing but the round chubby-face and two tiny fists. Some squaws hang their baskets to the saddle horn, because if they are left standing on the ground the dogs go round and lick the babies' faces, much to the little ones' discomfort. One rather frisky pony, with a baby on the horn of his saddle, wanders down the bunch and is immediately surrounded by a crowd of dogs. Their barking starts him to trot, and with a shriek the mother rushes from her place in the line to catch him. But the pony doesn't want to be caught, and from a trot turns to a run, and away he goes—the basket flapping on his side, only making him run the harder. No one seems sorry for the poor baby, whose yells are drowned in the general burst of laughter that goes up. Finally the strap that holds the basket breaks—down comes poor baby, thump, to the ground, face down, and the pony, after running a few more rods is caught by a boy, whilst the distracted mother picks up her unfortunate infant, and immediately unlacing the deerskin cover, takes it out to assure herself it is sound in body after its rather risky ride and fall.—*Overland Monthly.*

All About Calico.

The derivation of this word is very interesting as of such an ancient date is its origin. Mrs. Leonowens says in her "Travels in India," that "in the year 1498, just ten months and two days after leaving the port of Lisbon, Vasco da Gama landed on the coast of Malabar at Calicut, or more proper, Kale Rhoda, 'City of the Black Goddess.' Calicut was at that period not only a very ancient seaport, but an extensive territory, which, stretching along the western coast of Southern India, reached from Bombay and the adjacent islands to Cape Comorin. It was at an early period so famous for its weaving and dyeing of cotton cloth that its name became identified with the manufactured fabric, whence the name calico. It is now generally admitted that this ingenious art originated in India in very remote ages, and from that country found its way into Egypt. It was not until toward the middle of the seventeenth century that calico-printing was introduced into Europe. A knowledge of the art was acquired by some of the servants in the service of the Dutch East India Company and carried to Holland, whence it was introduced in London in the year 1676." It is surprising for grown-up children, as well as our young folks, to learn that "Pliny as early as the first century mentions in his natural history that there existed in Egypt a wonderful method of dyeing white cloth." Calico cannot be despised when it boasts of such antiquity. The shoddy make-up of the present day may look down with contempt upon the calico dress, but "What kind of a lineage has it?" the calico can proudly ask.

Fashion Notes.

Polonaises are seen on many of the new dresses.

The polonaise promises to be very popular for summer suits.

Salmon pink and gray-blue are favorite colors in spring bonnets.

Children's stockings are in dark shades, clocked with brilliant colors.

Old gold is entirely passe as a color, but old pink is the popular shade in rose color.

Ivory white satin and faille francaise are equally fashionable for wedding dresses.

Great pendants of diamonds in the form of a heart, very costly and ugly, are in fashion.

The popular combination dresses promise to be those of cashmere draped over silk skirts.

Large leghorn flats are stylish for little girls' simply trimmed with rosettes of baby ribbon.

Some of the fancy open work bonnets have a lining of bright colored silk the effect being odd and gay.

Ribbon ties are seen still on many stylish shapes, although there are jaunty bonnets which have no strings.

Pretty bastiste gowns in color are trimmed with velvet which is ripped off each time the dress is laundered.

Orange color is seen in millinery for the coming season, particularly when when black is the foundation color.

Some new sleeves are pointed at the top, the point extending nearly to the collar between the fronts and backs of the shoulders.

Basques of cashmere or fine woolen have their edges corded with the same material. Silk basques may be plainly faced or else corded with silk or with velvet.

Mask veils with scollopped borders in tulle of every color, and also in more substantial gauze or grenadine dotted with chenille, and the edge marked by rows of dots quite close together, are fashionable.

White undressed kid mousquetaire gloves are now worn both by the bride and her maids; the latter still, in some cases, cling to the tan colored gants de suede, as these latter cling to the hands, but they are worn in much lighter colors than formerly.

The coat-sleeve, with puff and wristband, is an established fact. The puff is set on the upper half of the sleeve, on the lining, which is of coat-sleeve shape. The outer fabric is cut in points or turned back in revers, the puff being shirred underneath.

Volcanic Phenomena.

Strange volcanic disturbances are said to have been frightening the people living along the Blood River, near New Concord, in Calloway county, Ky. The phenomena was first noticed a short time ago, when all the wells suddenly ran dry, and at night there was a deep rumbling noise resembling the muttering of distant thunder, which seemed to come from the earth. Occasionally there would be an explosion like the booming of a far-off gun, and recently a column of fire has been seen to shoot up at intervals during the night from Stonger's bluff, two miles from the town. Citizens who went out to investigate the disturbance say that the heat near the bluff was so intense that they could not approach it. The scene of the phenomena is one of the wildest and most rugged parts of the State, and is remote from communication by mail or telegraph.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Though much less than in the ocean, the tides in the Mediterranean are quite noticeable. Along the coast near the Maritime Alps they range from four to ten inches. At Gibraltar, however, and in the Gulf of Gabes, they rise to from sixty to eighty inches; at Trieste, to nearly thirty inches; and at Venice, to about twenty inches.

Mr. J. W. Walker has discovered on the south side of Pine Mountain, Georgia, nearly 200 feet above the famous corundum mine, a site where the ancient inhabitants of that region manufactured their talc vessels for cooking. Evidences of the use of stone implements in the work are indubitable. The vessels were blocked out and hollowed before being broken from the ledge.

The curious "canals" on the surface of Mars are like nothing else known, and still remain unexplained. They are seen as nearly straight lines, and appear like cuttings, with parallel sides, extending from sea to sea across the planet's continents. They are about fifteen miles wide. They were discovered a few years ago by Schiaparelli, an Italian astronomer, and their existence has since been confirmed by several other observers.

The diameter of locomotives has been greatly increased to produce augmented speed. The largest yet noted are for a mammoth engine on one of the French roads. This locomotive has six coupled wheels 8 1-4 feet in diameter, and the tender and cars are to have wheels of the same dimensions, the calculation being that with such a train a speed of about seventy-eight miles an hour can be obtained. The cars will be swung inside, and between several pairs of wheels.

A correspondent of an exchange says: "If a small room has a large window facing the west or southwest, it is found that the afternoon sun puts out the fire, especially in spring, when the sky is clear and the sun is low. The reason is, that at this time of the day the fire is often allowed to get dull, and the sun's rays warm and rarefy the air in the room as much as the fire warms the air passing over it up the chimney. Hence the draught ceases, and the fire goes out. To remedy the inconvenience, open the door or the window, to let warm air out, and cold in.

Of 15,000 carbons burned daily in the electric lights used in the United States, 100,000 are manufactured in Cleveland, O. Six years ago all the carbons burned in this country were made in a single room in Boston. Now there are twenty carbon furnaces in Cleveland alone. The carbons are made chiefly of the residium of oil after it has been refined, but the deposit about natural gas wells is coming into use. The material is ground to a powder, a little pitch is added, and the substance is then placed in moids. These are packed in boxes and the latter placed in a furnace, where they are subjected to the most intense heat. The capacity of an ordinary furnace is 45,000 carbons.

Natural gas is by no means a recent discovery, as its utilization for the purposes of the mechanic arts has long since been successfully attempted in China, where, by pipes of bamboo, it has been conveyed from natural wells to suitable furnaces, and consumed by terra cotta burners, and in Persia, France and our own Western States burning springs have long been known. The gas arises from the decomposition of forms of animal or vegetable life embedded in the rocks in suitable situations. The gas is not believed to be generated continuously, but merely to be stored in porous or cavernous rocks overlaid by impervious strata. When these are tapped the gas is set free, but a new supply is not being formed to take its place. A well-known geologist states, however, that the sources of supply will certainly last several years. In general terms, the gas can be described as a mixture of hydrogen, nitrogen and marsh gas, with ocasionally higher carbon compounds. It burns with a nearly colorless flame, and gives off no odor or deleterious matter.

An Egyptian Funeral.

A funeral in Egypt is indeed a strange sight, and the first one the visitor sees astonishes him very much. At the head of the procession march a corporate body of the blind and a certain number of men, who proceed at a quick step, singing a most jubilant air, while swinging themselves from right to left. Behind them comes the funeral car, or rather a sort of bier, bearing a great red shawl, in which the body is deposited. At the extremity of the bier, on a perch, is placed the turban or the tarbouche of the defunct. Two men carry this bier. They follow with such high spirits the movement of the head of the cortege that the corpse, rocked in every direction, seems to jump under the shawl that shrouds it. The women bring up the rear, some on asses, some on foot. The first row is formed of weepers, or rather screamers, who send forth toward heaven at each step the shrillest notes. The weepers hold in their hand a handkerchief, with which they are not solicitous of wiping their eyes perfectly dry, but which they pull by the two ends behind their head with a gesture that would be desperate if it were not droll. On arrival at the cemetery they take the corpse from the bier to cast it, such as it is, into the grave. The grand funerals, however, take place with much more solemnity. An important personage is hardly dead in Egypt before his friends and acquaintances hurry to the house; during one or two days they eat and drink at the expense of the dead, or rather his heirs, indulging in the noisest demonstrations. When the hour of interment arrives, a scene of the wildest character is produced. The slaves and women of the household throw themselves on the corpse and feign a determination to hinder it from passing the threshold. The lugubrious tragedy is played conscientiously; they snatch away the coffin; they belay each other with blows, and the most violent and frightful clamor is heard. At last the procession leaves the house and repairs to the cemetery, preceded by camels loaded with victuals, which are distributed to the poor hurrying in crowds along the roads. All along the road the mourners and friends of the family fight for the honor of bearing the bier for an instant, and thus it passes or rather bounds from hand to hand in the most frightful disorder. The interment ended every one returns to the house of the dead to recommence the festivities, dancing and the mortuary demonstrations.—*Brooklyn Magazine.*

A Rat Caught by a Clam.

The attention of several persons in a Utica (N. Y.) restaurant was attracted one evening recently by the cries of some small animal in a room adjoining, and accompanied by an occasional thump on the floor. Curiosity being aroused, the case was investigated, and it was found that a large gray rat had gotten himself into a strange dilemma. A pile of clams lay in one corner of the room, and in walking over them the rat had carlessly allowed his caudal appendange to slip between the partly-opened shells of a mammoth bivalve. No sooner, however, had the foreign substance touched the clam than it closed up with a snap, fastening the rat's tail as in a vise. Now, the rodent had no idea of being a clam, nor being so closely attached to one for any length of time. So he started for his hole in the wall at breakneck speed, squealing lustily, and hustling the bivalve after him. Unfortunately for the rat, the hole was not large enough to admit the clam, and the consequence was that the former was unable to get away, and proved an easy victim to his human enemies.

"Every writer should absorb his subject," says an exchange. This applies to everything but the liquor question.

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

A Point or two of Grafting.

An Old Grafter, says in the New York *Tribune:* It matters little how the graft is set if only the cut which exposes its wood and the line between bark and wood is made smoothly, so that it can at some point at least come into close contact with the same line or face on the stock, for this line is the only one on which new growth is made. The contact must be close and held firmly either by a tie or by the natural pressure of a cleft stock. The wax used to cover every part of the wound closely and completely water tight, must not have any free fat or oil to soak out and clog the circulation from cell to cell, and the formation of new ones to effect the desired union. The grafts must be of sound wood, fresh and plump. Cherry and plum (which must be grafted early to secure success) are usually kept through the winter in compact moss, roasted sawdust or mould, to secure them from injury by winter winds and frosts by which they are liable to suffer.

The stock should be cut back, so that the grafts may be set either near the collar or near a main branch, in order to its having a sufficiently copious supply of sap. The more we cut back the more young wood we are likely to grow, and the longer we are likely to wait for fruiting. If we set near the extremity of a healthy branch we see the fruit sooner, but have less of it and smaller specimens, because of the scantier supply of sap so far out from the roots. And there is risk in setting grafts very early on small exterior shoots of the graft drying too much to receive the sap when it arrives. Grafts must be kept entirely dormant until set, the buds not startling in the least. They must neither be swelled with wetness nor shrunk by dryness.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Good drainage is essential to a good garden.

Cauliflower is a delicious vegetable, not as well known outside our large cities as it should be.

Horses need extra care and plenty of time to eat in when first put to farm work in the spring.

The thorough use of currycomb and brush on horses and cows that are shedding their coats will pay.

Plant Lima beans on the poorest soil you have, supply no manure and stop the growth of vines at the top of the poles by successive pinchings.

Cows that kick or draw milk from their udders should be sent to the butcher. Remedies to prevent such vices are not only useless as permanent cures, but also troublesome to apply.

When sheep are hurdled on small areas it should not be overlooked that in addition to the profit they may give the animals distribute the manure evenly, pressing it into the soil with their hoofs, which is quite an item if the expense of hauling manure be considered.

Whenever sheep are afflicted with ticks or other animals with vermin, it indicates a low condition of the system, caused either by the vermin in the first place, or by improper feeding. The better the condition of the animals the less liability to attack. They will not improve until relieved, and the longer this be delayed the more difficult it will become.

The deeper the preparation of the soil the deeper will the roots penetrate, thus advancing closer to moisture, as well as permitting of the growth of a large proportion of those rootlets that collect food. If the soil be shallow and the subsoil hard the roots will spread nearer the surface, thus rendering them not only more liable to being winter killed, but also to damage from drought.

The supposition that young sows are better for breeding purposes than those two or three years old has done much to impair the vigor of swine. The custom of using young sows grew out of the loss of young pigs by pressure from the heavy dams, but a large breeding sow should not be fat and heavy. A sow over two years old will give more milk than a younger one, and, as a rule, she will produce stronger pigs.

The reason poultry killed at home, though young, is not as tender as that bought at the market, is that the former is generally not killed until wanted, and when eaten is still rigid with death, while that bought at the poulterer's has been killed at least hours—more often days. Poultry ought to be killed several days before being eaten, dressed at once, and, with a few bits of charcoal in it, hung in a cool place.

The hereditary law of transmission of vigor and health holds as strongly in the vegetable as in the animal kingdom, according to experiment. E. S. Goff selected seeds from a feeble tomato plant, and also from a healthy plant of the same variety. A row of feeble plants and a row of healthy plants were the result. Successive experiments showed the same difference. Seeds from an immature or green tomato produced feeble plants.

The easiest and surest way to destroy Canada thistles is to give an absolute summer fallow, by which no green thing is allowed to appear above the surface. Shallow plowing once in two weeks during one season's growth will do this. If there be rocks, stumps, etc., all these places must be hoed thoroughly at each plowing. If the remaining weak roots should send up tops the next season, a thorough cultivation in corn will kill out those remaining. The prevention of any green plant from making leaves for one whole season will totally eradicate it.

Customs of Sunny Spain.

When you go to a lady's house there are terrible ceremonies to be gone through. When you rise to leave you are bound to say: "My lady, I place myself at your feet." Then the lady says: "I kiss your hand, sir. May you depart with God, and continue well." Then you have to answer to that: "May you remain with God." And so you go, your hat being handed to you as if it were a new born baby. The salutations and greetings and farewells among the common people are many of them very poetical. When I left my first Spanish hotel, the waiter and the chambermaid came out with the landlord to see us off. Albert Edward and I laid ourselves figuratively at the chambermaid's feet, we invoked all the blessings of heaven on the landlord's head, and in accordance with Spanish etiquette, we expressed a hope that the waiter might remain with God. The group returned our adieux, and the little chambermaid made us a sweet reverence in the Andalusian manner (she was of Seville, was our chica), and said, "Good-by, your lordships; may we all meet again some day in God's big parlor." Now, I think that was very pretty—don't you? "Chica" means sweetheart.—*London Referee.*

Handy to have in the House.

A veritable boon to harassed housekeepers has been discovered. This is the "Witch's Ladder," "charm of marvellous power," says *Walford's Antiquarian*, from which we take the following trustworthy directions for its manufacture: "Take four wheaten straws, tie two together, top and bottom, for one side of the ladder. Tie the other two in the same manner, and then insert short straws between for steps. Now take small feathers and place them up each side of the ladder, and the thing is done. Now, if aught go wrong, if fire will not burn, nor irons heat, let the ladder be waved to and fro in the air, while the request is mutt ered, and all will be right."

THE WESTERN BOOM.

St. Joseph, Mo., Still Leading All Competitors in Real Estate Deals and the Acquisition of Substantial Enterprises.

The most noticeable real estate activity continues to prevail at St. Joseph, Mo., says a correspondent of an Eastern paper. Packing houses and other industrial enterprises, among them the Louisiana Tobacco Works, are going in at a lively rate; one of the chief evidences of the growth of the city being the granting of a franchise to a syndicate of Kansas City capitalists for the construction of an extensive system of cable lines, to be commenced at once, and to cost $300,000. The best evidence, however, is in the showing of actual transactions closed in one week recently: W. A. P. McDonald bought 99 lots in Eastern Extension for $10,500. He sold 54 of them for $10,700, and sold the balance at an advance of $20 per foot in cost. Sam Nave and J. S. Britton bought a lot in Patee's addition for $2,000 and sold for $3,000 in four days. W. H. Constable bought lot 2, block 54, St. Joseph Extension, for $300, and sold for $550. J. S. Blackwilder, of Chicago, bought eighty feet, southeast corner of Third and Sylvanie, for $14,000, and has been offered nearly double that for it and refused it. J. M. Hill paid $7,000 for northeast corner of Second and Francis, and has since refused $18,000. C. W. Brown bought two lots on St. Joseph avenue for $1,900, and sold in six days for $3,000. John Kelly bought two lots in Eastern Extension; he paid $600; in thirty days he sold for $900; it has since been resold for $1,200. J. F. Tyler bought a lot in Eastern Extension for $125 and sold to Hubbard for $500, who has since been offered $700. L. E. Carter bought a lot in January in Kemper's addition for $1,000. In three days after he was offered $1,000, and since then $2,000. He bought four lots in Robidoux addition for $4,000; sold for $6,000, and his purchaser sold for $8,000. Mrs. N. M. Brewster bought three lots for $500 and sold for $1,150 in three days, and in four days they were resold for $1,400. G. G. Griswold bought six lots in East St. Joseph for $200 and sold the next day for $750; also three others for $200 and resold in three weeks for $1,000.

One of the publishers of Hoye's Directory, speaking of the Western cities and the prevailing boom, writes as follows of St. Joseph, where he has just issued the Directory for 1887: "Not only has St. Joseph increased in population at a most satisfactory rate, there being an increase in one year of 5,846, while the total population in round numbers is shown to be 60,000; but she has undergone a spirited revival that augurs the outstripping of all competition. Ten years ago the city had scarcely a dozen manufactories, whereas the year '87 finds her with some 170 of all kinds, with thirteen railroads, the largest stock yards west of Chicago, some thirteen miles of streets, paved with asphaltum, and as many miles more under contract, with the electric motor soon to be in operation on one of the car lines, and the cable line an assured fact, and new enterprises springing up daily on every hand. The demand for real estate has been steady and active. For the past year St. Joseph has led almost continually the other cities of the United States in bank clearances, the per cent. of increase over 1885 reaching in one case 140.7, and up to date maintaining an average of almost 100. Down to Dec. 31, 1886, St. Joseph's jobbing houses did a business of $110,539,000, showing an increase in the business of 1886 over that of 1885 of $23,111,028. A fair indication of the increasing business may be sought in the fact that St. Joseph now employs a force of commercial travelers numbering 1,013 men."

St. Joseph, more than any other Western town, offers the best inducements to men of small capital to commence a manufacturing business, and to mechanics and laborers to find employment and build desirable homes.

Meat and Drink.

Taking excessive care about diet is believed to be a cause of dyspepsia.

A white saccharine powder derived from coal tar serves to sweeten the tea and coffee of diabetic patients.

Cotton seed oil is among the astonishing variety of things in the cheese we eat which have no business there.

The recent increase in the supply of eggs has been chiefly from the Southwest. A heavy Northwestern surplus is expected in this market.

It is declared impossible to detect the cotton seed oil adulteration of lard, the case being much more difficult than that of olive oil inspection.

One of the feminine butchers who has had a place for twenty-five years in Washington Market, boasts of being able to cut up a calf quicker than any man.

Good buttermilk made from sweet cream and taken fresh, is a form of food found serviceable in cases of diabetes. A diet of pure buckwheat flour cakes has also proved advantageous glycosuria.

No more oleomargarine under the name of butter in fair France. And the plain characters of "margarine," or "oleomargarine," must be burned into every form of article containing those manufactures.

It is now the rule, according to "medical authority," not to abstain from drinking water, but to take three and a half pints daily, and large people must take four and a half pints. The next wave may be something greater.—*New York Mail and Express.*

Smiles as a Means of Expression.

In the first place, there is the presentation smile of society. You are presented to a lady, who not only bows to show that she puts herself at your feet, and perhaps gives her hand to show that she does not mean to pull hair or scratch (I still follow the doubtless correct evolution theory of ceremonials), but she "smiles and smiles," to show that her mood is one of sweet amiability, and that you are, therefore, for the present, safe.

Then there is the pretty, pearly, rippling laugh, with which your "nut-brown" anecdote, which has been heard already twice this evening, is received. Here, certainly, there is no put-up cascade of emotion that seeks for an outlet. The sweet lady's laugh is partly for your sake, that you may feel the soft thrill of self-applause, and partly for her own, because she knows she laughs well. She pulls it exactly as if it were a stop in an organ.

Then there is the bitter laugh of the sad, sad young man who wishes to impress upon your mind the hollowness that all things have for him; and the well-managed smile of Jacques, the elder cynic, who thinks thus to wither your youthful aspirations and, at the same time, to suggest his own unfathomed deeps of cruel disillusion.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

Sensations of the Dead Alive.

Dr. Tanner, the famous faster, says in a letter to the New York *Herald:* I once interrogated a man, who had awakened from a trance at the moment of sepulture, as to his feelings while he thus lay to all appearance dead. His answer was prompt and to the point: "Have you ever felt the paralyzing influence of a terrible nightmare? If you have had such experience you are prepared to conceive feebly of the mental agonies I endured when I realized that my friends believed me dead and were making preparations for my burial. Once I believed there was no hell. Now I not only believe but possess positive knowledge. The honrs and days of mental struggle spent in the vain endeavor to brake loose from the vice-like grasp of this worse than horrible nightmare was a hell of torment such as no tongue or pen could portray!"

An Expensive Crop.

A New York seedsman said to a reporter: "If you should ask me what was the most expensive crop to put in the ground, I would refer you to cauliflowers. Our firm has at the present time locked up in the vaults of the Mercantile Deposit Company four hundred pounds of snowball cauliflower seeds worth eighty dollars a pound. This seed is worth its weight in gold, and is valuable because it is so very hard to get."

Go your way, and don't bother about your neighbors. A man never peeps through a keyhole without finding out something to vex him.

Animals Which Love Music.

Sir John Hawking, in his "History of Music," quotes an author who speaks of a lion he had seen in London, who would forsake his food to listen to a tune. Bears, too, have from the earliest times been taught to dance to the sound of music.

Monkeys have a keen ear for rhythm, and have been taught to dance to music on the tight-rope. Bourdelot speaks of a monkey, whom all Paris at one time went to see, who, dressed as a woman, danced a minuet in cadence with his master.

The educated horse of the circus owes a great deal to the influence of music; he marches, trots, gallops, advances, retires, and even dances to the live strains of the orchestra. He can also be taught to perform music on his own account, and to beat a kettledrum with his fore feet.

When cows are sulky milkmaids in the highlands of Scotland often sing to them to restore them to good humor. In France the oxen that work in the fields are regularly sung to as an encouragement to exertion, and no peasant has the slightest doubt that the animals listen to him with pleasure.

The cheering influence of music is seen in the case of camels. During the long and painful marches the conductors of a caravan often comfort their camels by playing on instruments. The music has such an effect that, however fatigued they may be by their heavy loads, the animals step out with renewed vigor.

Elephants have good ears, and may be trained as musical performers. Quite recently a small elephant, with a surprising amount of cultivated intelligence, was exhibited in London. Among many feats it played a whole band of music at once; there were bells on its head, and it used its trunk and forefeet to play other instruments.

Recognizing the love of horses for music, a wealthy enthusiast in the latter part of the seventeenth century had regular concerts provided for the benefit of his stud. Jacques Bonnet when in Holland in 1688 visited the stable and saw there the raised orchestra from which once a week a selection of favorite airs was played to cheer up the spirits of the listening animals.

Deers are delighted with the sound of music. Playford, in his "Introduction to Music," says: "Myself, as I traveled some years since, near Royston, met a herd of stags, about twenty, upon the road, following a bagpipe and violin. When the music played they went forward; when it ceased they stood still, and in this manner were brought up out of Yorkshire to Hampton Court."

On sheep and cattle, music, both vocal and instrumental, has a highly beneficial effect. There is a poetic saying among the Arabs that the song of the shepherd fattens the sheep more than the richest pasture of the plains, and the saying rests, no doubt, on a foundation of fact. Eastern shepherds are in the habit of singing and piping to quicken the action of the flocks under their charge.

A lamb which had a discriminating ear is mentioned by Mr. J. G. Wood. It delighted in brisk and lively tunes, such as are set to polkas and quadrilles, but abhorred all slow and solemn composition. This frivolous lamb "had the deepest detestation of the national anthem, and would set up such a continuous baa-baa as soon as its ears were struck with the unwelcome sounds that the musician was 'ain to close the performance, being silenced by mirth if not by pity."

Hints to Swimmers.

"When the bathing season arrives," remarked a Natatorium professor the other day, "we'll hear of the usual maximum of drowning cases, and among them, as usual, a fair share of expert swimmers. The chief reason why good swimmers are so often drowned when they are accidentally thrown into the water is because the shock causes them to lose their presence of mind. The loss of presence of mind leads to paralysis of body, or to such wild exertions as accelerate drowning instead of contributing to preservation. The ability to behave wisely in case of sudden accidents can only be acquired by experience, just as everything else has to be acquired. The theory of the matter can be taught in swimming schools, but the practice must be acquired by experience. Hence, in some of the European swimming schools the pupils are taken out boat-riding and purposely upset, as though the upsetting were accidental. They are also suddenly pushed overboard, and subjected to all manner of prepared accidents, so as to accustom them to acting in emergencies. In this way they learn how to behave in case of real accidents, and are protected against the loss of their presence of mind on occasions of danger on the water. They are also taught to have faith in the sustaining power of the water itself. They get to know that the water will sustain them if they will only render it the least help. A finger laid upon an oar, or the gunwale of an overturned boat, or a board, or almost any floating substance, will sustain the human body in calm water. Persons who have been properly taught, and have acquired the habit of acting with self-possession in the water when they are upset, do not attempt to climb upon the overturned boat, but simply take hold of it and quietly support themselves. A boat, half filled with water, or completely overturned, will support as many persons as can get their hands upon the gunwale, if they behave quietly. In a case of accident, a person who understands and acts in accordance with these facts would stand a better chance of being saved, even if he were a poor swimmer, than an expert swimmer would stand who should lose his presence of mind.—*Philadelphia Call.*

Origin of Some Political Phrases.

"Are you going home to look after your fences?" a reporter of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* asked John Sherman, who laughed heartily and replied:

"Do you know how that expression originated? No? Then I'll tell you. When I was Secretary of the Treasury I came home to Mansfield for a few days at one time. As soon as I got there there was an influx of newspaper correspondents from all parts. Some of them announced that I was getting ready to run for Governor; others that I was working up a boom for the presidential nomination. One of them came to me and boldly asked me what I was doing in Ohio. It just happened that on that day I had contracted with a man to repair some fences on my place that were in a tumble-down condition. So when that newspaper man asked me what I was doing in Ohio I told him that I had come home to look after my fences. He published what I said, the expression was taken up by the papers and went all over. It has even been used on some occasions in the British Parliament. It's funny how these political expressions originate. In some city just before election the Democrats employed an immense number of laborers to lay water-pipes. That's what gave rise to the expression 'layin' pipes.' You remember that at one time the Democrats were called locofocos. During a Democratic meeting in New York the participants grew so turbulent that it became necessary to extinguish the lights. The participants, left in total darkness, pulled out locofocos, as the old fashioned matches were called. That's how that name originated."

No Further Use for It.

Young Man (whispering to jeweler)—"That engagement ring I bought of you yesterday——"

Jeweler—"What's the matter with it; didn't fit?"

Young Man (cautiously)—"Sh! It didn't have a chance. Gimme collar-buttons for it."—*Puck.*

Rhyme for "Orange" and "Month."

Mr. John Clifton writes: "I remember having read in *Macmillan's Magazine* a good many years ago a competition for rhymes to 'orange' and 'month.' I thought this one very good:

"'From the Indus to the Blorange
Came the rajah in a month;
Sucking now and then an orange,
Conning all the way his Grunth.'

"The Blorange is a range of mountains in India, and the Grunth is the holy book of the Afghans."—*Chicago News.*

In Dakota ten per cent. of the county superintendents of schools are women.

1880, R. T. Leonard, Hamburg, Pa., wrote: "Had severe inflammatory rheumatism for weeks; a few applications of St. Jacobs Oil cured me." Oct. 15, 1886, he writes: "Confirm my statement; was entirely cured." Price fifty cents. Sold by Druggists.

JUNO, the huge dromedary which for a number of years in the Woodward Gardens in San Francisco has been the chief attraction to the children, who rode her in throngs, is dead. She was sixty-one years old, and left an interesting infant nearly a year old.

Mark A. Miller, Traveling Agent, Erie R.R., writes: "Suffered with pleuro-pneumonia; one bottle Red Star Cough Cure ensured my recovery." At druggists.

THE sole surviving representative of the revolutionary war is Abigail S. Tilton, of North Woodbridge, N. H. Mrs. Tilton is now a trifle more than 100 years old. Her husband Benjamin Stevens, participated in the battle of Bennington.

The Most Remarkable Business in the Country.

Our citizens have observed notices in the leading papers, from time to time, of a little harmless food plant called Moxie, found in South America. Its fine taste as a beverage, and ability to restore nervous, weakly women, in a few days, and help overworked people of both sexes to do two days' work in one with less fatigue, have made the demand so immense that 5,000,000 bottles have been sold in 17 months—what will the sale in five years be at this rate.

A CHARMING village named La Tour, in the department of Ardèche, in France, has become uninhabitable, owing to the number of crimes, and the people have migrated in a body to more peaceful regions.

G. M. D.

Walking down Broadway is very pleasant when you feel well, and T—— K—— never felt better than when his friend asked him how he got rid of that severe cough of his so speedily. "Ah, my boy," said T——, "G. M. D. did it!" And his friend wondered what G. M. D. meant. He knew it did not mean a Good Many Doctors for T—— K—— had tried a dozen in vain. "I have it," said he, just hitting the nail on the head, "you mean Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery,' or Gold Medal Deserved, as my friend J—— S—— always dubs it." Sold by druggists.

THERE have been in all 267 Popes of the Church of Rome.

WE accidently overheard the following dialogue on the street yesterday:

Jones. Smith, can't you stop that disgusting hawking and spitting?

Smith. How can I? You know I am a martyr to catarrh.

J. Do as I did. I had the disease in its worst form but I am well now.

S. What did you do for it?

J. I used Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It cured me and will cure you.

S. I've heard of it, and by Jove I'll try it.

J. Do so. You'll find it at all the drug stores in town.

A NEW railroad in Mexico uses steel ties, which, it is said, will last 40 years.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is the debilitated woman's best restorative tonic.

THE summit of Mont Blanc was first reached by Saussure, August 2, 1787.

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I was cured before the second bottle of Ely's Cream Balm was exhausted. I was troubled with chronic catarrh, gathering in head, difficulty in breathing and discharges from my ears.—C. J. Corbin, 923 Chestnut St., Phila.
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Suffering Womanhood.

Too much effort cannot be made to bring to the attention of suffering womanhood teh great value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as a remedy for the diseases of women. Such an one is the wife of General Barringer, of Winston, N. C., and we quote from the General's letter as follows: "Dear Mrs. Pinkham: Please allow me to add my testimony to the most excellent medicinal qualities of your Vegetable Compound. Mrs. Barringer was treated for several years for what the physician called Leucorrhœa and Prolapsus Uteri combined. I sent her to Richmond, Va., where she remained for six months under the treatment of an eminent physician without any permanent benefit. She was induced to try your medicine, and after a reasonable time commenced to improve and is now able to attend to her business and considers herself *fully relieved.*" [General Barringer is the proprietor of the American Hotel, Winston, N. C., and is widely known.]

SPARKS FROM THE RAILS.

What the Employees of the Central-Hudson Railroad have to Say about Dr. Pardee's Remedy.

Rochester, May 28, 1886.

Pardee Medicine Co:

GENTS:—I desire to express to you something of my feelings of gratitude for what your remedy has done for me. For fifteen years I have suffered greatly with neuralgia. At times the pain has been so intense that death would have been a welcome relief. It affected my eyes to such an extent that for a time I was totally blind and gave up all hope of recovery, no treatment I could procure affording me even temporary relief. I have used Dr. Pardee's Rheumatic Remedy for several months and to-day I am as well and as free from all neuralgic pains as when a boy.

Dr. Pardee's Rheumatic Remedy has cured me and I am positive it will cure any case of neuralgia or rheumatism, and I shall recommend it to all.

I would not again suffer what I have for five thousand dollars.

Yours respectfully, D. W. MILLER,
Engineer, N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.

MORE WORDS OF PRAISE.

Mr. Horton Knight, a baggageman on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., who resides at No. 9 Riverdale street, this city, says:

"I have been troubled with rheumatism for several years. This spring I had a very severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism and was compelled to leave my train. I suffered intense pain. My arm and hand were badly swollen and inflamed. I took various kinds of medicine, but obtained no relief. I was urged to try Dr. Pardee's Remedy, but it was with great reluctance that I did so, as I had no faith whatever in it. But I am fully convinced from personal experience that it is a positive cure for this dreaded disease, and I can recommend it as a remedy worthy the confidence of all. Am feeling better than I have for ten years, and attribute it all to Dr. Pardee's Rheumatic Remedy."

Pardee Medicine Co., Rochester, N. Y.

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